THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 309

LEAGUE'S COUNCIL OPENS ITS DOORS TO GENERAL PUBLIC

Meeting of League to Settle Albano-Jugo-Slav Dispute Held in Public—Facts Thrashed Out in Full Light of Day

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The most important point about the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to settle the Albano-Jugo-Slavian quarrel was the fact that for the first time the proceedings are truly open to the public and the press. The progress in the direction of open diplomacy deserve special attention.

On previous occasions the Council of the League, when dealing with matters affecting its members, has met behind closed doors, and has merely invited correspondents to the final formal meeting when the decisions are announced.

What struck the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today on entering the Petit Luxemburg was the unofficial friendly character of the proceedings. Here were the representatives of two nations who complain of each other, for the Serbian delegate retaliated to Albanian charges by enumerating Albanian breaches of the peace. They stood up in the room before the members of the Council and before the press men and a number of ordinary citizens, who were entitled to enter without ticket, without the smallest formality, and they stated their respective cases.

It is in the full light of day that the matter is being thrashed out. This is an undoubted advance. This is real open diplomacy. It is impossible in these circumstances for a self-respecting nation, which has any regard for the judgment of the world, to defy the opinion of this tribunal. There can be no question of bargaining or of private conversations. Statements and discussions are now perfectly public.

Whatever may be the outcome of these meetings, and there seems no doubt that a full agreement will be reached, the Council of the League has taken a step in inviting the public to its deliberations that is of the greatest possible importance.

Action Agreed On

Council of Ambassadors Take Steps to Restore Frontiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—As yet there is no indication in British official circles that the Jugo-Slav Government intends to comply with the decisions arrived at by the Council of Ambassadors and retire behind the frontiers, as drawn between her and Albania. There was a meeting on Wednesday of the Council of the League of Nations in response to the request telegraphed by Mr. Lloyd George on November 7.

The question now arises as to whether Article 16 of the League's Covenant shall be put into force, and a blockade declared against Serbia, if her troops are not immediately withdrawn. The governments represented on the Council of Ambassadors, in view of the seriousness of the situation, arising through the continued occupation of Albanian territory by Serbia, have decided that the strategical security of Italy is menaced.

Recognizing that vigorous steps must be taken, if peace in Central Europe is to be maintained, the Council has agreed that in the event of Albania not being able to withstand the continued advance of the Serbs, she shall be at liberty to apply to the Council of the League for external assistance. The governments represented on the Council of Ambassadors undertake for their part: "that the restoration of the territorial frontiers of Albania be intrusted to Italy."

Furthermore should the Albanian Government fail to bring any continued aggression to the notice of the Council of the League, the Council of Ambassadors reserves to itself the right to represent the matter to the League. This is supposed to indicate that, even though Serbia should offer compensation elsewhere to Albania in the matter of frontier lines, the Council of Ambassadors' delimitations will be strictly adhered to. Failing an early acceptance and a consequent withdrawal, economic pressure will be brought to bear and Italian troops will be sent to the assistance of the Albanians.

According to the latest reports the Serbian advance continues, and three more Albanian towns have been occupied by Serbian troops. The latter are stated to be within 40 kilometers of Tirana, the Albanian capital.

Now that official attention has been called to the exploits of the invaders and vigorous steps have been decided upon, the government at Belgrade has seen fit to denounce the troops as insurgents and disclaim all responsibility for their actions. This convenient method, by which a government might extricate itself from an untenable position, has been worn threadbare in Central Europe. In British official circles it is not anticipated that it will be accepted as an excuse, and the Belgrade Government will be held strictly accountable.

Provision has been made in the formula enunciated by the Council of Ambassadors for the future government of Albania whereby: "If the League should decide by a majority vote that they cannot usefully intervene, the governments represented on the Ambassadors' council will reconsider the question on the grounds that any violation of the Albanian frontiers constitutes a menace to the strategical security of Italy."

No Surrender

Epirotes Will Obtain Guarantees or Revolt Against Albania

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—Since 1913, Northern Epirus has passed to and fro between Greece and Albania. In 1913 it was occupied by Greece. In March, 1914, the Greeks evacuated it, pursuant to the decision of the Ambassadorial Council of London. On May 17, 1914, the Northern Epirotes, after a successful revolt against Albania, secured self-government under the provisions of the Protocol of Corfu.

In June of that year, the Pan-Epirotic Assembly of Delvino rejected at first, but finally ratified the protocol, and in October Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy asked Greece to reoccupy the Province. In 1916 it was occupied by Franco-Italian troops; on January 13, 1920, it was awarded by the Supreme Council to Greece; in April of that year the Albanians occupied the Province temporarily; and on November 5, 1921, the Ambassadorial Council at Paris announced that the Albanian frontiers of 1913, with minor changes, had been agreed upon.

This successive vacillation of the powers is in itself evidence enough of the fact that Northern Epirus is one of those provinces which are of a mixed nationality. The Greeks and Albanians are nearly balanced in numbers. The London Conference awarded the Province to Albania in 1913, on account of pressure from the Triplice. The Protocol of Corfu was the result of the Greek Epirote revolution. The reoccupation by Greece in 1914 was the result of the friendly attitude of the entente toward Greece. The Franco-Italian occupation was the result of the machinations of Italy. The decision of the Supreme Council on January 13, 1920, was due to the prestige of Eleutherios Veniselos, and the recent award to Albania the direct result of the displeasure of the Allies at the present Greek Government, and of the intrigues of Italy.

There is nothing to be gained by criticizing the policy of the Allies. French diplomacy cast its vote recently against Greece because of hatred for King Constantine. The British were finally forced to yield to France and Italy in order to put an end to a long unsettled condition in the western Balkans, the hunting ground of Italian imperialism.

The decision has been almost reached: Northern Epirus, without the consent of its people, has been adjudicated to Albania. Will the Northern Epirotes submit without resistance to Albanian domination? Will not the events of 1914 be repeated with the grave danger of involving the entire Balkans in a new war?

The Northern Epirotes do not intend to submit. There are many reasons for which they will not yield without resistance.

That the Northern Epirotes are determined to resist the Albanian rule is evident from the Pan-Epirotic conventions summoned wherever there are Northern Epirotes: in Greece, at Constantinople, in Egypt, in Rumania, and in the United States and Canada. These conventions have already adopted a program calling upon the Epirotes to choose between two alternatives: launch upon a revolution similar to that of 1914, or obtain from the powers or from the League of Nations the minimum guarantee of security through the enforcement of the Protocol of Corfu.

The conventions are headed by two kinds of leaderships: the Extremists, who urge the Northern Epirotes to repeat the struggle of 1914, and the Conservatives, who are straining their every energy to persuade the Northern Epirotes to abstain from an armed conflict.

That the policy of the Conservatives is the sounder one is not to be questioned. An armed conflict, even if it results in triumph for the Northern Epirotic arms as in 1914, will bring about complete ruin to the Province; will draw into the strife the entire Greek nation; and will, on that account, involve nearly every Balkan State.

Both the Extremists and the Conservatists are convinced that under no consideration can the Northern Epirotes be safe under Albanian rule. And if the Allies should refuse the program of the Conservatists, it is agreed upon that the program of the Unionists shall be tried, be the consequences what they may.

The Conservatists, therefore, are exerting all their influence to restrain the Unionists from taking any action, until the Allies and the League of Nations are approached, and the question of the protocol of Corfu is considered. If the powers or the League, or both, decide to give an ear to the Conservatists, Northern Epirus may be saved from ruin, Albania may weather the perils of 1914, and a war in the Balkans may be prevented.

The Northern Epirotes ask for less than they are entitled to receive. To them the Protocol of Corfu is not the realization of a nationalist aspiration. It is the dire need for safety and security from the inevitable abuses and cruelties on the part of the Muhammadan Albanians. Undoubtedly the powers will not refuse the Northern Epirotes the right of protection.

ANTI-BEER BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Act Forbidding Beer as Medicine Defeats Filibuster, 56 to 22, and Goes to the President—Court May Determine Validity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adoption of the hotly-contested conference report on the anti-beer bill by the United States Senate yesterday is hailed universally by prohibition leaders as a notable "victory for law enforcement and a triumph over the filibuster." In the opinion of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, and other prominent prohibition leaders at the capital, the action of the Senate "blasts all hope for the return of both beverage and medicinal beer."

Leaders of the liquor forces, however, still persisting that it is a "direct violation of the constitutional rights of the individual and the home," by permitting search and seizure without a warrant, declared last night that the fight to test its constitutionality would be carried to the United States Supreme Court. A. Owsley Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, and Edwin S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, expressed confidence that this would be done without much delay.

Bill Goes to President

Congress having forbidden beer as a medicine, the measure now goes to President Harding for his approval. He is expected to sign it immediately, thereby giving orders to halt further execution of the so-called Palmer Act by which the "irreconcilable" foes of prohibition in the Senate hoped to flood the country with real beer and to break down law enforcement.

The conference report was adopted after a brief and lively final skirmish by the overwhelming vote of 56 to 22. Twelve Republicans and 10 Democrats, who for nearly six months had succeeded in blocking arbitrarily the will of a great majority of Congress, voted against the report. It is noticeable that among these opponents were Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the leader of the Democratic Party. While neither of them took a direct hand in the filibuster itself, they are regarded by prohibition leaders in the Senate as largely responsible for the tedious passage of the measure.

Thirty-three Republicans and 23 Democrats supported the measure, which sets aside the ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, who two days before he retired advised the prohibition enforcement officials that there was nothing in the Volstead act to prohibit the prescription of beer and light wines for medicinal purposes.

Petition Broke Filibuster

Prohibition leaders in the Senate, headed by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, broke the resistence of the filibuster recently when they produced a round robin petition signed by a sufficient number of senators to force through a cloture rule limiting debate, if necessary. Realizing that their game was up, the leaders of the filibuster accepted a compromise to end debate and to vote on the bill yesterday.

The anti-beer bill came over to the Senate from the House on June 28 and was reported to the Senate on July 6. Its famous "search and seizure" clause, which was the chief bone of contention, precipitated a filibuster that successfully blocked all attempts to vote on the bill in the Senate until yesterday. A compromise followed. This long-disputed clause reads as follows:

Section 6. That any officer, agent or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this act, or the National Prohibition Act, or any other law of the United States, who shall search any private dwelling as defined in the National Prohibition Act and occupied as such dwelling, without a warrant directing such search or who while so engaged shall without a search warrant maliciously and without reasonable cause search any other building or property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for a first offense not more than $1000 and for a subsequent offense not more than $1000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Prescriptions Prohibited

"Whoever, not being an officer, agent or employee of the United States, shall falsely represent himself to be such officer, agent or employee and in such assumed character shall arrest or detain any person, or shall in any manner search the person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The high points in the bill are as follows:

It prohibits the prescribing of beer or malt liquors for medicinal purposes.

Not more than one-fourth gallon of vinous liquor or vinous or spirituous liquor separately or in the aggregate containing more than one-half pint of alcohol, may be prescribed in 10 days.

Physicians are limited to 100 prescriptions for liquor in 90 days, unless extraordinary reason is presented.

The commissioner may cancel or require change of permits to manufacture patent medicines and preparations used as a beverage even if they are unfit for beverage use, or require the formula for making extracts to be changed, or may cancel the permit, if it appears to the commissioner that the sale or use of such articles is substantially increased by reason of their use for beverage purposes.

Imports Ended for a Time

Importation of spirituous or vinous liquor is prohibited until the amount on hand shall not be sufficient to supply the current need for non-beverage uses.

The courts of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands are given jurisdiction to enforce the National Prohibition Act.

Revenue laws relating to the manufacture, taxation of, and traffic in liquor shall remain in effect when not in conflict with the National Prohibition Act; and prohibitive taxes and tax penalties provided in the National Prohibition Act shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes or liquor.

Taxes on liquor stolen or destroyed shall not be collected from the owner if the loss or theft did not occur as the result of negligence, connivance, collusion or fraud on the part of the owner or person legally accountable for same.

Private residences may not be searched without a search warrant. Officers who without probable cause and maliciously search any place without a search warrant are penalized. Persons who impersonate officers enforcing the prohibition act are heavily penalized.

BELGIAN GENERAL AT BOSTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Informal visits, receptions by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston, and a hurried "sightseeing" tour of the city occupied the time of Lieut.-Gen. Baron Alfonse Jacques of the Belgian Army during his brief visit to Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $2.00; one month, $1.10. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 19, 1921

Business and Finance.....Page 9
Renewed Vigor in Bond Market
Cotton Trade in Australia
British Cotton Trade's Finances
Railroads Show Gain in Earnings
Study of Slump on Paris Bourse
British Hide and Leather Markets
Riordan Company Gets Extension

Editorials.....Page 14
Making Idealism Practical
Liechtenstein
Tax-Exempt Securities
Teachers as Composers
Editorial Notes

General News—
League's Council Opens Its Doors to General Public 1
Japanese Effort to Add to Naval Ratio Is Criticized..... 1
Anti-Beer Bill Is Passed by Senate... 1
New Hebrides Offered for Sale..... 1
Mr. Borah States Views on Policies.. 2
Armament Maker Lauds Peace Plan. 2
Alcohol Called "True Narcotic"..... 4
Coal Prices Hinge on Cost Deflation. 4
America's Action Makes Big Appeal. 4
New Hebrides Offered for Sale..... 4
Federal Curb on Elections Urged..... 4
Many Changes in Bank Laws Urged. 5
Election Issue in Saskatchewan..... 5
Welfare Work Is Aided by Citizens.. 5
Mr. Ford Amends Power Plant Bid... 5
Clearing Way for Spanish Success.... 6
Masonry Growing Fast in Cheshire... 6
Japan's Place in the Conference..... 6
Australian View of Colonization..... 7
Irish Opinion on Message to Pope.... 7
Italy's Experience in Albania Costly.. 8
Classifying the Smaller Airships..... 8
Farm Schooling in South Africa..... 8
New International Order Is Demanded. 11
Freight Carriers Adopt New Plan..... 11
Teachers Urged to Enter Politics..... 11

Illustrations—
Mr. Elihu Root..... 1
William Beckford 3
Hilo Bay at Sunset..... 8
Captain Keith Kane of Harvard..... 10
View of Rome From National Monument 13

Music .....Page 12
London Symphony Concerts
Franz Vecsey and Sophie Braslau in New York Recitals
Annual Blackpool Festival
Coming Season at the Scala
London, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago Notes
Boston Symphony Orchestra..... 11

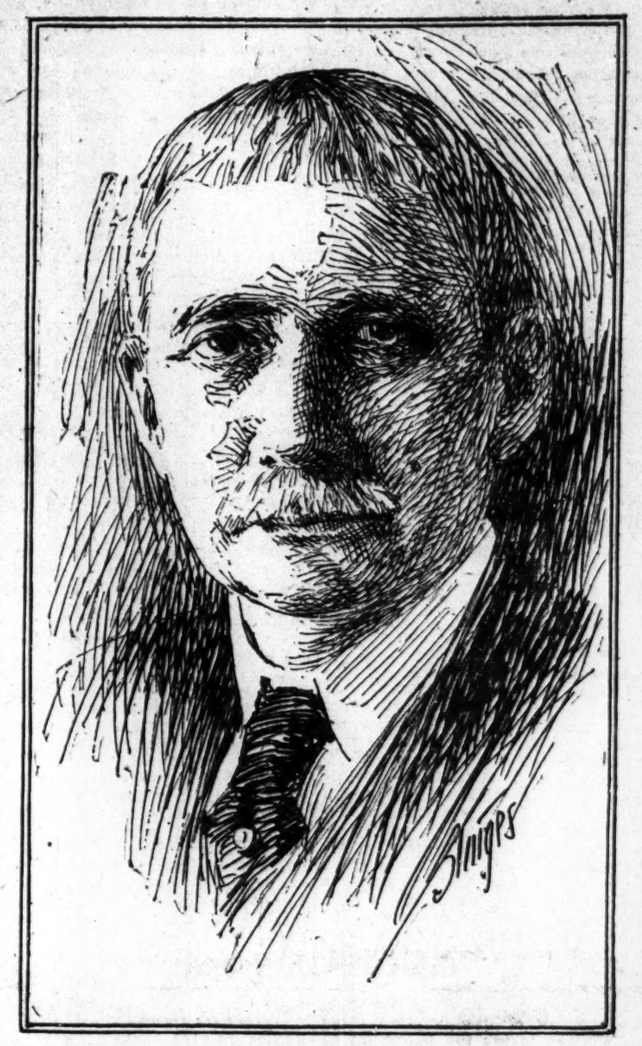
Special Articles—
At Random 3
New Excavations in Greece..... 3
Steamer Nights in Juneau..... 3
Beckford 3
From Honolulu to Hilo..... 8

Sporting.....Page 10
Harvard and Yale Meet in Stadium
Harvard Club Maintains Lead
Belgian League Football Games
King Unable to Race Britannian
Cochran Breaks Previous Records

The Home Forum.....Page 13
Relationships
John Keats in the Hebrides

JAPANESE EFFORT TO ADD TO NAVAL RATIO IS CRITICIZED

Plea of Admiral Kato for a Larger Tonnage Than Was Assigned to Nation Under the Plan Announced by Secretary Hughes Has Not Produced a Favorable Impression on the American Delegation—Primary Arrangement, It Is Said, Gave a Liberal Allowance



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Elihu Root

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"A flash of sunlight has come from Washington, and it is the duty of all nations, and Mr. Balfour has already expressed it for ours, to welcome it, for it is the most important event which has happened since the war."—Andrew Bonar Law.

"The one thing upon which all people agree is to take every step which may be taken in wisdom and conscience to prevent a repetition of war."—Charles H. Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School.

"There is little doubt that the history now being made in the Capital will be epochal in character, and, in the final analysis, the decisions now being formulated will be beneficial to all mankind."—Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

"No effort should be spared to insure the success of the Washington Conference."—Sir John Randles.

"It is the first great triumph of open diplomacy."—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

ELIHU ROOT

It is difficult to say why Elihu Root has not played an even greater part in the making of the United States than he has. Some people put it down to the dormant suspicion of great ability which seems to haunt all democracies. These people say that it is the jealousy of the mediocre, but it is probably rather some instinctive dread of the general on the black horse. When Miss Sharp was in the mood to fill Miss Pinkerton with irritation and fear, she was in the habit of lapsing into French. A language you do not understand is pointed to by suspicion as the language of conspiracy. Not that the democracy in the United States has ever, of course, got so far as that with Mr. Root, for, indeed, there is nothing of "le brave général" in Mr. Root: its attitude has rather been that of "Miss Jemima," appreciative but a little apprehensive. And so Mr. Root has never climbed higher on the political ladder than the secretaryship of state—and, as the staff of the State Department might have sung, "a very good secretary too."

If you have ever talked seriously to Mr. Root, you will have no difficulty in understanding the hesitations of Main Street. Mr. Root might have been prime minister in London, but you cannot imagine Mr. Balfour prime minister in Ottawa, it is difficult to imagine him prime minister in the new England. There is a certain intellectual exclusiveness in Mr. Root which is probably the secret of the mystery: he is nearer John Hay than Mr. Roosevelt. Talk to him, as he sits in his library, without the restraint of office, and you might wonder "that one small head should carry all he knew," and, mind you, it is not the things Main Street knows, though, probably, he knows them, too. When a man has traveled much, has taken part in great affairs, has mingled with all sorts and conditions of people, he must be interesting, though to the Miss Jemimas he may remain a trifle alarming. Yet Mr. Root is never alarming, if you know him. He is just a kindly, considerate gentleman, ever ready to open his vast store of knowledge to you, if you know what you want, and how to take advantage of it.

It is easy to put all this another way, and to put it, perhaps, more simply. The real key to Mr. Root's public life is that, like all great thinkers, he is an individualist. Now sometimes the individualist is ready to sink the individual in party, and in such case the earth and the fullness thereof may be his. But if he has drunk too deep at the well of the fairies, who grant these things to mortals, to be able to do this he must acquire another talent as a set-off. This did not Mr. Root, and so when he came athwart his party on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he could not possibly see it their way, any more than he was able to see the League of Nations their way. Perhaps such a man has no business in a party. But if that is so, then so much the worse for the party. Yet there was a time when Mr. Root was a shining light in a party. It was when Theodore Roosevelt reigned in the White House, and politics were, in consequence, more interesting than they are today. For you may say what you like about Mr. Roosevelt, but he had what the Irish call "such a way wi'd him." It has been truly said that he went nearer making an "age" in the States than any other president, and was not Elihu Root his Secretary of State?

Of the offices he has held, and the commissions he has undertaken, may they not be read in the book of "Who's Who in America," and have they not been industriously recorded by the scribes who produce the "potted" lives for the newspapers and the minor biographical dictionaries? But this tells you even less about the man than his vest in the not very distinguished portrait of him, in the State Department, in Washington. For if Carlyle tells the truth, very much may be learned about a man from his clothes, while it is perfectly certain that the records of Dry-as-dusts are as futile as their composers. Nor is there much help to be got from the gentlemen who trade in mirrors or dusters. With them the epigram is ever the thing. And, alas! they are not of the lineage of Austin Absworthy Bearne Feverel, which would bring with it its compensations. The Romans got to know their public men in the forum, and one wonders whether the street of the fullers understood Cicero or Cato any better than Main Street understands Mr. Root. It is all a point of view, and a point of view as a rule with a personal bias. The truth is that if you want to understand your neighbor, you must learn to put aside yourself.

Then look at Mr. Root, and you will see what? A gentleman of altogether exceptional ability, gifted with an inability to see other than as he sees. This does not necessarily mean that a man is right, but it does mean that an opinion formed after careful consideration of all the evidence is a valuable opinion, and one which it is naturally not easy to change. A Lloyd George jumps from opinion to opinion like a grasshopper animated by intuitions. An Elihu Root is something of a great rock in a thirsty land.

Continuance of Conferences

Sir Robert Borden Proposes that Future Meetings Be Held

The Christian Science Monitor News Service. Copyright, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Friday Night—As was inevitable the Conference has slowed down a little, inasmuch as the committees have now got to work, and only a limited publicity, as to what is taking place behind the closed doors, is possible. The arrangement has its advantages but it has also its disadvantages and the papers bear evidence as to the lengths to which the art of intelligent anticipation may be carried. Some things, however, are beyond question. The British delegation has put forward its suggestions with respect to the naval holiday and the submarines, whilst the Japanese have stated their reservations on the subject of tonnage and defense ships. All of this may be read in the book of the Chronicles of the Conference. The questions are to some extent technical questions, though the British proposals with respect to the holiday touch the very heart of the question, whilst the Japanese reservations on the subject of tonnage open a rather undesirable passage to the market place of bargains.

Meantime a really interesting suggestion has been put forward by Sir Robert Borden, with a view to adding a sort of continuance to the work of the Conference and of providing machinery to insure the fair working of the naval holiday. Sir Robert sees clearly that, as the years go by, the various parties to the holiday may form altogether different conceptions as to its value. One power may desire to continue the arrangement indefinitely. But another may determine to denounce the agreement at the end of the ten years. Now obviously a power which desires to continue the arrangement would not desire to make any arrangements for restarting its arms plants. On the other hand, to make arrangements for restarting these arms plants is the exact policy which would occur to a power intending to denounce the agreement.

What then, Sir Robert proposes is that there should be meetings of representatives of the parties of the holiday arrangement, at some period within the ten years, say at the end of five years. And that at these meetings the powers concerned should announce whether it is their intention to continue the holiday or to terminate it. If all the powers were for continuance, they would then all understand this. But if one or more were for denunciation, the admission of the fact would enable all to take equal measures to secure their interests. It is perfectly true, of course, that no shipbuilding could take place until the ten years were out. But there is nothing in the agreement as proposed which could prevent the power or powers in favor of denunciation from getting their yards in order and collecting all the material they might desire, so as to make an immediate start the moment the holiday came to an end. To sum up Sir Robert's proposal, the mid-holiday meetings would give all the holiday makers the opportunity of exchanging views at close quarters, while insuring an equal opportunity for all in the event of the policy of the holiday being denounced.

Meantime, whilst the Committee on Limitations is thrashing out this and other considerations, the Committee on Far East is getting ready for the announcement which will have to be made at the first public meeting for the discussion of that question. Rumor is only rumor and is notoriously a liar, nevertheless a report grows and grows that the government is contemplating a departure from the rigid Chinese policy of the Wilson régime in the direction of the policy of the Great Wall. If this should prove to be the case there is not the slightest reason for supposing that any opposition would be received from the British or Japanese delegations. Such a policy would be naturally entirely to the liking of the Japanese, and might be assured, on that account, of the support of their British allies, though the British

Commonwealth would hardly welcome, at the present moment, the responsibility towards their Thibetan sphere of influence which might by implication be thrust upon them.

Such things are as yet only rumors, the result of closed doors. Nevertheless they are persistent rumors.

Japan's Action Reviewed

Her Demurrer to Hughes Quotas Disappointing—Method Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The plea of Admiral Kato for a larger general tonnage than was assigned to Japan under the program announced on Saturday last, which was given to the press on Thursday, has not produced a favorable impression on the American delegation or on the general public which is following the course of the Conference.

The action of the Japanese delegation, together with the indications of a standpat attitude on the part of the American delegation on the question of naval ratio and capital ship tonnage, is the outstanding incident in the Conference developments at the moment.

A plenary session was called by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to meet in Continental Hall on Monday at 11 a. m. What the business before the session will be was not indicated. It is not believed, however, that the discussion of the naval reduction program or of the Far East program has reached the stage in the committees that any report can be ready for the Conference by Monday morning. The probability is that the session will be mainly devoted to a discussion of land armaments, and that Secretary Hughes desires to give Premier Briand the opportunity he wants to place the French viewpoint on land armaments before the Conference.

In preparing the program which was submitted to the Conference, and which at once made a favorable impression on the entire world, the great evil of competition in armament was taken under consideration. Two alternatives were clearly recognized, to go on with things as they were, or to take the existing strength as a basis.

The particular ratio which was worked out in the American program did not come out of ratiocination of needs, but was reached because it was the only way discernible by which an end could be made to the process of going around and around in an effort of each nation to protect itself against other nations and to keep equal to them, if not in the lead, in armament strength.

Individual Needs Considered

What the American statement did was to leave an ample allowance for the defensive needs of each nation. It took the existing strength of what was built and of what was in process of being built and established a reasonable ratio so that it might be possible to get out of the maze in which all were involved. The battleship was taken as the target of Conference attack, because the fighting ship is the aggressive weapon. There is where the reduction in armament must begin if an end is to be put to war.

If it is the aim and hope of the world to put a stop to war, the way to do it is to stop building fighting ships. Public opinion is believed to be behind this method, and every one who knows anything about the subject knows that it is impossible to stop fighting and to limit armament by permitting one nation to go ahead of the program a little, at one point, and another nation at another. Aggression should end now, in the opinion of the sponsors of the American program. If the nations do not stop at some agreed time it is obvious that there will be no stopping place.

Japan Fairly Treated

It is especially felt that the allotment to Japan was particularly liberal, and the intention of the Japanese, as it is now understood, to ask for 70 per cent instead of the 60 per cent worked out in the proposed program, is believed to invite a great peril to the success of the Conference. In fact, if this were allowed to stand, it might well defeat the entire purpose for which the delegates have been called together. Japan let her purpose be known through a public statement by Admiral Kato, given out to the press, the very reservation with which he spoke indicating that the Japanese had a program with which the other delegates had not become acquainted.

The desire of Japan to change the proportions under consideration was not submitted in committee for discussion. That is one of the aspects not relished by the American delegation. The Japanese, having shown their hand in this manner, however, it became evident that it was necessary for the public to be informed of the significance of such a move and what it would mean if successful.

It was made plain that if it is once established as a fundamental that the aggressive fighting ship is to be stopped, we will get a very different situation. The talk about submarines and other incidental matters connected with changes in the armament-building program of the world need not deflect the thought of the public from the cardinal question—that of limiting the fighting ship.

Common Basis Necessary

It is believed by the supporters of the American program that they have rounded out a very fair basis for discussion. They have propounded a new naval policy and made that their text. They have taken the situation as it stood on November 12, 1921, and have said, from this point we will go forward, cutting down the capital ships of the world according to a program that will be fair to every one. It is impossible to give license to one country because of special conditions, because each country has its own special need which it could urge as a reason for deviating from the program laid down.

Up to this point there has been a strong feeling of optimism, indications of enthusiasm for working out a scheme for the betterment of world conditions. It is because it is so ardently desired to prevent a change of sentiment that this first indication of untoward action is being met firmly and with courage at the outset. It indicates no unfriendly animus toward Japan, but a determination to impress all nations with their responsibility in working out an effective program for the limitation of armament.

Submarines Not Essential

Rear Admiral Fiske Believes Aircraft Will Provide Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —That the efficiency of the navy would not be seriously affected by a reduction in the estimated tonnage of submarines laid down in the program submitted to the Conference by Mr. Hughes is indicated by Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, U. S. N., retired. He could even contemplate the elimination of the submarine without feeling that the country was put in jeopardy thereby.

Admiral Fiske called attention to the fact that the principal function of the submarine was that of coast defense, and he declared that for this purpose aircraft can be used quite as effectively as the submarine. Although they could be used with advantage operating in conjunction with a battle fleet, he did not believe that their serviceability in this connection was sufficient to justify the American delegation in making a fight for their retention, in the face of an opposition which is likely to have the backing of public sentiment.

It was pointed out by Admiral Fiske that even on the surface the submarines cannot keep up with cruisers or battleships, and submerged, they move so slowly that they are difficult to maneuver with a fleet. There is, besides, the almost certain destruction of the submarine, as soon as it is detected, to be reckoned with.

Submarine an Outlaw

In appraising the value of the submarine it has been said that it is of great value in laying mines along enemy coasts. This is true, but Admiral Fiske declared that this function could be performed with equal success by aircraft. Its usefulness in emergencies cannot weigh against the misuse to which the submarine is subject as a means of attacking peaceful passenger craft. Legitimate attacks, as may be made on such vessels in war, can be made on surface craft which can rescue passengers and transport stores. When the submarine is used without legitimate excuse, giving no warning, obeying no rules of visit and search, the submarine is indisputably effective, but it is an outlaw, according to the rules of civilized warfare. The temptations to use the submarine in such fashion would be so great that Admiral Fiske believes that it would be better to sacrifice any benefits that might be derived from its use rather than to take such risks.

If other nations would consent to abandon the use of the submarine, as great Britain has indicated that she would be glad to do, the United States could well afford to enter into such agreement. At any rate, no good purpose can be served by standing out for the retention of the long-radius fleet submarine. All that is needed by the United States is submarines of 500 or 600 tons to patrol along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and among the West Indies. Even the Philippines could be defended from attack if there was a sufficient equipment of aircraft.

One Claim Denied

In regard to the plea that the submarine is the weapon of weak peoples, Admiral Fiske declared that submarines were difficult to build and not at all cheap. A submarine is cheaper than a battleship only because it is smaller, not in comparative tonnage. Ten submarines of 1000 tons each would cost as much as a 10,000-ton battleship.

The United States would not be making such a great sacrifice in abandoning the submarine, it was pointed out, for she has never been markedly successful with submarines and the energy devoted to them could be better used in aviation, a field in which the United States has done much better.

British Delegates a Unit

Sir Robert Borden Discusses Details of Canadian Border Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In the week that the Conference for Limitation of Armament and the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions has been in session it has become clearly apparent to every one in touch with the proceedings of the various delegations in committee, and outside, that the British Imperial delegation is a unit in the Conference.

A few weeks ago the question might well have been asked as to whether or not Canada would put forward a point of view, which was distinctly her own, or whether Australia might have aims in the Conference which are peculiarly her policies. It is true, of course, that many of the questions in issue before the Conference bear on Canada and Australia in a way that they do not bear on the heart of the Empire, namely, Great Britain. But while this is true, the British delegation in Washington is a unit with a unified policy and conforms in every way to the underlying idea that it should be a truly imperial delegation. There is no likelihood whatever, as the Conference proceeds, of insistence by any of the representatives of the dominions on putting forth a policy or a viewpoint that is not the policy of the imperial delegation.

It was Sir Arthur Balfour, the ranking member of the delegation, who held the first conference with the representatives of the press. Then came the turn of Lord Lee of Fareham. But on Friday night it was Sir Robert Borden of Canada who submitted himself to a barrage of questions relative to British policy. He made it clear that he spoke not for Canada alone, but for the British delegation, his Canadian point of view notwithstanding.

Asked whether Canada had any interests in the Conference which were peculiarly her own, Sir Robert answered without hesitation that the interests of Canada were locked with the interests of other portions of the Empire; that the question of oriental immigration was not one peculiar to Canada, or one on which Canada had a viewpoint, or a policy which was other than an imperial policy.

4000-Mile Boundary

In regard to the question of limitation of armament, which is the main issue before the Conference, the former Canadian war Premier pointed to the 4000-mile line of boundary between the United States and Canada, on which there are neither troops nor warships. The fact, he said, that such an agreement, based on an exchange of notes dating back to 1827, had completely eliminated friction or the needs for armaments on the boundary should not be lost sight of when the powers are endeavoring to limit arms. It is an object lesson, Sir Robert said, which should be kept in view at the present time.

Unconsciously, perhaps, the Canadian representative provided an answer to the campaign of propaganda launched in certain quarters since the Conference convened, to the effect that the United States could not enter an agreement to limit her armed forces without violating the "intent" of the Constitution. In this particular instance, the agreement between Canada and the United States to retain a mere corporal's guard, for revenue reasons, on the border, was accomplished by a mere exchange of notes, and the question of constitutionality has never been raised.

Allegations of constitutional inhibitions on the right to limit naval forces by treaty agreement with another power are not taken seriously. President Harding has the power, in fact, to scrap naval vessels without the consent or agreement of Congress. The naval board, which is directly responsible to the President, who signs the commissions of the members, can declare any vessel in the United States Navy obsolete, a power which necessarily implies the power to limit the naval forces authorized by Congress from time to time.

The Joint Commission

As a further indication of the possibility of limiting international friction between countries, Sir Robert Borden pointed to the international joint commission which has jurisdiction over questions of boundary; in fact, over a thousand and one questions that affect Canadian and American citizens, or in which these are parties to a dispute. The importance of the joint commission, Sir Robert said, is not fully realized.

That Canada is one with Great Britain on the matter of limiting the use of the submarine as an engine of warfare was clearly indicated by the Canadian delegate, who in answer to a question declared that its elimination altogether, or at least its use for purely defensive purposes, was a "consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Sir Robert confirmed reports to the effect that the idea of having periodic conferences, to deal with such questions as are now under consideration, is being broached in the Conference and being discussed informally. As indicated in dispatches to this paper the reason why the idea is coming to the surface is the realization that many of the questions before the Conference are developing questions, and for that reason agreements must be in many cases provisional in character.

Japanese National View

An Expression of This May Determine Attitude Toward American Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Public opinion in Japan, and the extent to which the reaction is favorable to the proposal put forward by the Japanese delegation for an increase in the quota of naval tonnage allowed her under the "five-five-three" scheme put forward by the United States, may prove an important and even a determining factor in the outcome of the Japanese counter proposals.

That the Japanese delegation is awaiting the development of sentiment at "home," and the manifestation of it, both on the counter proposal for an increase in tonnage of capital ships and auxiliary vessels, is indicated by the disposition to mark time before forcing an issue on the demand made by Admiral Baron Kato.

It is very apparent that the marking of time is not due to any desire for further examination by naval experts attached to the Japanese delegation, and that the issue hangs entirely on Japanese Imperial policy. Admiral Kato's statement in reference to "geographical position" and needs of "defense" clearly indicate that this is the case.

An Inevitable Result

As viewed here last night, there is no reason to anticipate anything in the nature of a crisis growing out of the Japanese stand. That trading should begin immediately the delegates got round the table in committee and beyond the limelight of the plenary session was not unexpected and is not regarded as a cause for concern.

The United States delegation will, without any doubt, stand by the capital ship program of the Hughes proposal, which would give Great Britain 22, the United States 18, and to Japan 10. It is indicated that Japan wants the number of capital ships awarded her increased to 12, while she is prepared to go even further in her demands for auxiliary vessels of the class of cruisers and destroyers.

It is probable that the Japanese delegation understands right now that the ratio of capital ships in the Hughes proposal is going to be insisted on by the American delegation. Whether this country will insist on the rigid application of the formula as regards auxiliary vessels is more doubtful, and it is probable that the Japanese demand for what would amount to an increase of two in the capital ship quota allowed may be in the nature of an advance trading point for other concessions.

Advantages May Be Sought

The indications last night were that the "trading point" would be used to fight for concesions along three distinct lines:

1. An increase in the allowance of light cruisers and destroyers which the American program does not regard as an aggressive type of ship.

2. Some restriction on the extent to which aircraft is to be developed. It would not surprise British and American naval experts if Japan should oppose the type of ship known as the airplane carrier. Nothing definite, however, on this point has been said, but certain elements high in Japanese councils are not over-delighted with the complete freedom which the American program permits aerial development. Japan is woefully behind Great Britain and the United States in adapting herself to conditions of aerial fighting.

3. Japan may put forward the battleship "trading point" as a consideration in the discussion of fortifications in the Pacific.

Press Stand Interesting

In connection with the counter proposal put forward by Admiral Baron Kato, the stand taken by the Japanese correspondents in Washington is of considerable interest. There are 30 of them, all told, representing some 40 of the principal newspapers of Japan. If they represent the press, and if the press represents public opinion in Japan, the attitude they have taken is most significant, and may well cause Admiral Baron Kato to go slow.

At the first intimation of reservations to the American program from the Japanese delegation, the correspondents got together, considered the effect they would have on the Conference and on the position of Japan, and determined to send a round-robin to Admiral Baron Kato intimating that they disapproved strongly of the line he took in offering reservations to the Hughes program.

Various versions of what occurred are current in Washington. One version has it that they were called into conference with the Admiral; that he told them frankly and freely that their behavior in proposing to advise the imperial delegation was the last word in gratuitousness; that anything like a round-robin of disapproval would be regarded as a grave offense; that after the reprimand was administered the correspondents came away considerably crestfallen and postponed action. However, this version is not the only one, and the fact that it may not be the true one is strengthened by what happened yesterday after the interview with Admiral Kato on Thursday. The correspondents demanded that they be shown the reason of policy for the Japanese taking issue with the ratio of the Hughes program. They were called into secret conference yesterday with the Japanese naval experts; they were shown the why and the wherefore under a strict pledge of secrecy.

American Plan Approved

This pledge they observed; they did not reveal the reasons submitted, but they or such of them as were willing to discuss the incident declared that they were by no means convinced by the naval experts, and that they still believed the course of the Japanese delegation not in the best interests of Japan. What they are most apprehensive over is the disposition of the Japanese delegation to examine the program of the United States and the quota of war vessels from the point of view of possible hostilities in the future, rather than in the light of a great step toward permanent peace.

It is by no means certain that these correspondents represent public opinion. What is certain is that they are seriously worried over the position taken by the delegation.

Ambassador Hopes for Russia

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Hope that the nations participating in the armament Conference will indorse the Russian policy outlined by Secretary Hughes in his note to the Far Eastern Republic on September 19 was expressed by Ambassador Ricci of Italy.

"I cannot foresee the decisions of the Conference on questions affecting the integrity of Russia," he said, in answer to questions; "but I hope that Mr. Hughes' doctrine will be indorsed by all nations and that the conferring powers will act as trustees in protecting Russia's legitimate interests."

Ambassador Ricci warmly commended what he termed "the spirit of practical good sense and humanity," shown by Mr. Hughes in his note regarding Russia. After reciting that there was not "a single recognized Russian Government," the American Secretary said, "the moral trusteeship of Russian interests must devolve upon the whole Conference," and expressed confidence that whatever decision was reached would be deserving of the support of all the Russian people.

MR. BORAH STATES VIEWS ON POLICIES

Indorses Hughes Replacement Program, but Disapproves Submarine Quotas — Agreement on Arms Limitation Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Watching the developments of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has seized upon two of the propositions advanced in the opening sessions as being subversive of the purpose of the Conference. In an address here yesterday, Senator Borah denounced as being fraught with danger the modification of Secretary Hughes' plan by which replacement of capital ships should occur annually instead of in blocks, thus keeping the shipbuilding yards from becoming obsolete through disuse. In equally vigorous terms he declared the recently announced stand of this country in regard to the 90,000-ton submarine allowance to be incompatible with the lead taken by the United States in the matter of limiting weapons of offensive warfare.

"One suggestion, of which I heartily approve, has been made," said the Senator, in discussing the question of submarines. "This is Mr. Balfour's proposal that we should go further in the limitation of submarines. The submarine should be totally abolished. It can never be a suitable weapon of so-called 'civilized warfare.' The Christian world has agreed that it is beyond the pale."

"Let us not place the United States in the position of defending the submarine," he pleaded. "By no conceivable argument can she logically do so. Let us follow England's lead in this matter."

Question of Replacements

Turning to the matter of ship replacement, one of the points upon which the English delegation took issue with the American plan, Senator Borah said:

"Any scheme for perpetuating armament plants and shipbuilding yards throughout the 10-year naval holiday is fraught with danger to the ideal of permanent disarmament. "If we keep alive the machinery of war, the question of disarmament becomes a delusion and a snare. I would regard it as a Godsend if shipyards might lapse into disuse and so become obsolete."

In commenting of the general trend of the opening meetings of the Conference, the Senator paid tribute to the chairman of the American delegation, Charles E. Hughes. The proposal advanced by him for limitation of naval armament by the powers will, in Senator Borah's opinion, place him alongside the great ministers of state in the history of the world. He warned, however, "that the magnificent beginning" of last Saturday should not be assumed as necessarily implying a magnificent ending. This will depend upon whether the world has the courage and intelligence to turn back from the road it has been traveling, a course which means the uprooting of past customs and practices."

The Vital Question

"This is the supreme question of the hour," he declared. "It is the question the Conference is to answer.

"Upon the answer which comes out of the Conference depends the future of the world. The economic and the idealistic arguments for disarmament lead both to the same conclusion—nations armed to the teeth are preparing their own destruction. A proper adjustment of the burdens of government, of which the expense of armament is the greatest, involves the stability of the government itself. Unless this Conference should succeed in materially lessening the expense of armament for the nations involved, there can be no relief from the ever-growing and intolerable burden of taxation. And it is also worthy of note that most of the great revolutions of history have grown out of over-taxation.

"The Government of the United States is at the present time faced with the necessity of raising almost $5,000,000,000 revenue, most of which is intended for armament. You cannot place such a burden upon the American people without its having a bad effect."

Dangers of Competition

Senator Borah declared that an immediate danger of a continuation of the present policy of competition would lead this country into a serious situation with regard to Japan. Nobody can contend that the differences which now exist with that country—immigration, trade rivalry, and like differences—cannot be settled by the "rule of reason," he said.

"But if the United States and Japan continue to increase their navies," warned the Senator, "within 10 years we shall be completely estranged and on the verge of war."

He took the occasion to utter also a protest against the suggestion which has been advanced from certain quarters that the United States join with Great Britain and France in a triple alliance to administer the government of China.

"Nothing could lead more directly away from the possibility of disarmament than for these three powers to assume administration of the affairs of 400,000,000 people," he said. "As an immediate consequence of such action, our own army would have to be increased to 400,000 men. What China needs is independence and the integrity of her territory. The Chinese people will work out their destiny in some way in harmony with the peace of the world."

The whole question of disarmament rests, in the final analysis, upon public opinion, according to the Senator's assertion, consistent with his determined stand for publicity for the Conference.

"Public opinion has thus far dominated and controlled the Conference. The real basis for disarmament is the determination of the people of the world to attain universal peace and to be rid of the burden of armaments."

E. H. Gary Urges Treaty

Conference With Adverse Outcome Would Be Intolerable, He Says

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiation of a treaty to prevent future wars in conjunction with an agreement to limit navies was urged yesterday by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address before the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which he is president.

He belittled the suggestion that armament limitation would reduce the manufacture of steel, saying the thought was unworthy of even passing notice. Business was improving, he said, but there must be further adjustments.

"With an agreement for the limitation of capital ships," he said, "it would not seem to be practical to stop with less than a final treaty which will prevent future wars. In addition to what is contemplated by the limitation of armament, there should, with other things, be an understanding that if any international differences arose, no resort to military force should be permitted until after there has been a conference and full discussion by all nations now participating in the deliberations at Washington.

"President Harding and the four selected, able and experienced representatives of this conutry will energetically and persistently strive for an agreement. They realize their constituents are unconditionally and fervently supporting them in their campaign for peace and limitation of armament, and all this is true of each of the other nations."

He asserted that the internatonal arrangement to be concluded must cover every kind of armament heretofore or hereafter discovered.

Failure of the Conference, he said, was unthinkable. An adverse outcome would be intolerable and those responsible for it would be repudiated and everlastingly condemned.

He briefly dismissed the suggestion that less steel would be manufactured as a result of armament limitation.

"In the first place," he said, "the amount of decreases, if any, which is doubtful, would be small, and even though they might be large, no sane and right-spirited persons would consider pecuniary interest as of any importance when discussing national or international welfare."

Mr. Gary said it seemed to be generally conceded that business conditions throughout the country for the last six months had been steadily, if slowly, growing better. The volume of business in the steel industry had more than doubled in the last 90 days, he said, though profits had been little or nothing, due to high costs and low prices. Of the country's business outlook, he declared:

"Even though we have now passed the most critical period in our recovery, I still think we would not be warranted in concluding we have arrived at the point where we can with certainty predict the exact time when there will be a return to a normal financial, commercial and industrial basis, for the world's economic structure has been terribly shaken by adverse winds during the last few years. There must be further adjustments.

"The delay in complete restoration of a sound and satisfactory economic development and activity in this country is largely due to high costs—high costs of living, high costs of production and transportation and high costs of owning and earning money or its equivalent."

Better Korea Foreseen

Envoy Says Arms Reduction Would Free Funds to Improve Province

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A big naval reduction by Japan will mean much to the prosperity of Korea, Isoh Yamagata, proprietor of the Japanese semi-official press, said yesterday in discussing the suggested armament curtailment.

"It would mean first of all," he said, "the possibility of reclaiming vast arable lands in Korea, capable of supporting 5,000,000 more people. On this land we will grow rice so necessary to feed the people of Japan proper, for Korea already raises more rice than she needs herself. It means reafforestation of the Korean mountains. It will bring to us a university so much needed by Koreans and more schools of every kind, especially an institution of music and art. It will give us more roads and better roads."

Mr. Yagamata foresaw also great industrial progress for Korea which, like Japan would, in his opinion, develop gradually into a manufacturing country.

Baron Saito, the Governor of Korea, he said, had just left Seoul for Tokyo, in connection with the framing of the new budget. He believed the Governor could be depended upon to urge that a fair Korean share of the funds to be saved if the navy reduction becomes an accomplished fact.

Mr. Yamagata added that he had received information indicating the presence of a number of Koreans in Washington, who, he thought, hoped to bring before the Conference the question of the independence of Korea. He expressed the opinion that the Conference should not take up Japan's relations with Korea, as he believed such a step would only needlessly arouse the hostility of the Japanese people.

ARMAMENT MAKER LAUDS PEACE PLAN

Charles M. Schwab, Head of Largest War Matériel Plant in World, Says He Would Gladly See Disarmament End Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If the Washington Conference finds it possible to bring about disarmament and permanent peace, Charles M. Schwab, its president, would gladly see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation sunk to the bottom of the ocean, he declared.

In what was believed to be the first public statement of importance by a high official of a war p'ant since the Hughes proposals were announced Mr. Schwab, at a dinner given in Marshal Foch's honor by the American Iron and Steel Institute last night, said:

"I would like to take advantage of this occasion to say something which has long been upon my heart, and which at this significant moment it is clearly my duty to say. It was stated at some of the sessions of the recent League of Nations meeting in Geneva, it has often been carelessly suggested in the press, that the flame of war is in great measure kept alive by those interested in the private building of naval ships and the manufacture of munitions of war.

"I can, of course, speak for myself but I believe I know and express the sentiments of others placed in similar positions to mine when I say this.

Worth Any Sacrifice

"I am at the head of the largest war matériel manufacturing works in the world. The shipyards of my company build more naval ships than are built in any other yards under one management in the United States. But I have been thrilled beyond expression, as has every good American, by the brilliant and statesmanlike scheme laid before the Conference at Washington by Secretary Hughes. The carrying out of that plan may involve great monetary loss in some quarters, but such a thing as financial loss can be of no consideration when compared to the inestimable boon to mankind which would be involved in the realization of that magnificent plan. What red-blooded American would not, indeed, make any sacrifice if the burden of armament could be lifted from the shoulders of humanity. May God speed the day when this noble conception can be realized.

"If the armed protection of our country is necessary, the establishment of which I am head will devote itself with all its energy to providing means for protection for this country's homes and families. But I say to you from the bottom of my heart that if the statesmen now assembled in Washington under the far-sighted leadership of our President and Secretary Hughes should find it possible to bring about disarmament and permanent peace, gladly would I see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

Steel Industry Wants Peace

"Nothing could contribute more to the ultimate and permanent prosperity and happiness of the world than the conclusion of agreements between the great nations of the world which would eliminate war and the causes of war. And so let us say to the men gathered in Washington, let it go out from this gathering of men of the steel and iron industry that we are solidly behind every effort they can make which will hasten the coming of the time when war shall be no more.

"If disarmament inflicts a money loss upon us, the American iron and steel industry will accept it willingly and gladly. We will do so not in a spirit of mere idealism and self-sacrifice, but in a belief that the greatest permanent material prosperity will be brought about by the concentration of the energies of mankind upon constructive activities; upon means for well-being, and not for the destruction of civilization."

Britain Stops New Warships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—As an outcome of the Washington Conference the British Admiralty today has written to the firms engaged upon the construction of the four new battle cruisers of the Super-Hood type, directing them not to incur any additional liabilities on new construction until they receive further instructions.

Three of these warships were building on the Clyde and one on the Tyne, while orders for the construction of armor plates, guns and engines had been placed elsewhere, notably at Sheffield and Birkenhead.

Japanese Battleship Launched

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Friday) — The Kaga, the second largest battleship in the world, was launched at Kobe yesterday afternoon in the presence of 100,000 people. The Kaga is 700 feet in length and has a normal displacement of 40,600 tons. Her principal armament was to consist of eight or ten 16-inch guns. Under the Hughes plan she would not be completed.

REPLY TO BRITISH PROTEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The French reply to the British note concerning the recent Franco-Turkish agreement, against which the British Government had made representations to France, was delivered to the Foreign Office tonight, and is now under consideration of the government.

(For further news of Conference on Limitation of Armament, see page 4)

The Ass's Hide

Ten million hairs in my ass's hide,
As sure as I can mount him!
Not one more and not one less!
If you don't believe me, count 'em.

The story to which the above is an allusion is, of course, well known, but, for the sake of those who happen never to have heard it, we may say that it concerns two Arab beggars. Each was a Haj, in other words, each had made the grand pilgrimage, and each was consequently regarded with much veneration. One day they had an argument. Said one, "There are in my ass's hide ten million hairs. This I know for a certainty."

"Brother," said the other, "it is impossible that any man should have such knowledge. How may I know that what you say is true?"

"The way, brother, is simple," replied the first speaker. "If you will not take my word for it, you may count them for yourself."

Now I cannot say why, but this story always comes to mind whenever, in any way, I am brought in contact with that truly terrible subject, the Shakespeare-Bacon theory. For indeed it is a truly terrible subject. Some time ago I remember drawing attention to the fact that there are certain questions which seem to be forever outside the ambit of calm and reasoned debate. They are subjects upon which the most decided opinions are always demanded. Any attempt to see both sides, or even to admit that there are two sides, far from being regarded as evidence of a desire to be fair, is set down, at once, as either willful perversity or simple intellectual incapacity. Early rising is one of these questions. Whether or no Barrie wrote "The Young Visiters" is another. The genuineness of "Opal's Diary" is another. Whether or no expectation is to be preferred to surprise is another. But none of these can compare, for a moment, with the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy in the matter of arousing simple partisanship among those who range themselves on either side.

The Why of the Present Reference

Really, I should never have thought of referring to the matter had it not been that after a period of considerable immunity from such experiences I met, quite recently, a real Baconian. The encounter resulted in nothing. It was indeed scarcely joined before it was broken off again. With me, in such matters, it has long been a maxim that discretion is the better part of valor. Not that one is afraid to engage in discussion with these people, that is not the point. What is the point is the utter and dreary hopelessness of it all. There they stand, every man Jack of them, pointing to their ass's hide, and browbeating you with the insistence that it contains ten million hairs, and that if you do not believe what they say, you may go and count them.

How the Usual Equipment—

Now, let there be no mistake about this matter. I do not lay claim to being a Shakespearean scholar. Such things are rare, much rarer than is generally supposed. But I do lay claim to having read practically everything that Shakespeare ever wrote, to having a considerable familiarity with many of the great commentators, to having shared Coleridge's indignation over the ponderosity of Warburton and the glibness of Malone, and, generally speaking, to having devoted considerable attention to the subject. Yet, brought face to face with a Baconian I feel myself lost at once. What can you say to a man who, referring to the famous "long word" cited in "Love's Labour's Lost," that terrible word "honorificabilitudinitatibus," declares that it is an anagram for "hi ludi F. Baconis nati tuiti orbi," which being interpreted means "These plays F. Bacon's offspring preserved for the world."

Is of No Avail

Well, what can you say to him? What can you say to the man who writing in 1910 takes the famous Ben Jonson verses in the First Folio, and finding them to contain 287 letters, reckoning each "w" as two "v's," adds this 287 to the date of the First Folio, namely, the year 1623, and infers triumphantly from the fact that these two figures, added together, make 1910, that 1910 was the year in which Lord Bacon intended his identity should be revealed? Again we ask, what can you say to him?

Of course, you can say nothing, at any rate, nothing that could be construed into a contribution toward a literary discussion.

A Long Railway Journey

I remember, once, some years ago, setting out on a long railway journey with a valued friend and his wife. For some unknown reason this friend, just prior to his departure, had been presented with a most formidable-looking book; the work of a friend of a friend, bound in white vellum, and costing a large sum of money. It was the last word on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy from the Bacon point of view. Now this friend of mine was a man of culture, but he made no pretensions to being a man of letters, and he so far deferred to my opinion as to ask me to read the book, and tell him what I thought of it. Well, in a weak moment, I consented. I read that book as we skirted the dreary shores of Lake Erie. I read it as we wormed our way into Chicago. I was still reading it as we crossed Kansas, and I did not finally abandon it until we entered the Royal Gorge of Colorado. Then I did abandon it finally and utterly and, then and there, did register a great vow that never again would I be drawn into any consideration of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy.

Dissent Piled on Dissent

I disagreed with that book on every page. I knew perfectly well that if only I had the time to devote to the matter, I could refute its every allegation and asseveration. I knew that such conclusions as I could not myself confound, other and greater men could readily confute. I felt positive that when there appeared to be absolutely nothing to do but to accept what was being placed before me, that then was the time, above all others, when I was being most palpably deceived and bamboozled. It was the recollection of the incident of the Arab beggars that finally composed and comforted me. It has been a harbor of refuge ever since. I recommend it to anyone who may find himself in a similar case.

Ten million hairs in my ass's hide,
As sure as I can mount him!
Not one more and not one less!
If you don't believe me, count 'em.

NEW EXCAVATIONS IN GREECE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At the annual meeting of the British School at Athens on October 25 an extremely interesting lecture was given by Miss Winifred Lamb, one of the excavators, on the new discoveries at Mycenæ. These have revealed interesting features of the palace, which is now shown to have been of two periods, the earlier one possessing a shrine, a throne-room, a bathroom and a magazine still containing a dozen great oil jars. All these items can be paralleled at Tiryns and in Crete, the ultimate source of the mainland civilization of the former cities.

The Mycenæ palace differs from Cretan palaces, however, in having a fixed central hearth composed of ten layers of painted plaster. A charming slide showed the graceful painted patterns which ornamented each layer. Two altars, small and round, were found in the shrine, the first perfect specimens of this Cretan type to be found on the mainland. Evidences of a wealthy civilization were discovered in the shape of dadoes of limestone; column bases of breccia and great threshold blocks of the same material form another link with Tiryns. The light well and staircase, the bath of a tank type, with steps down to it and a drain in the corner, are other newly discovered features of Minoan culture. One can only envy the sitters on the limestone benches ranged round the room at the foot of the staircase, who could sit there and see the wonderful view at their feet.

The later palace had the megaron of the Greek house, but was probably not long occupied before the invaders came and swept away Minoan culture from its mainland strongholds after the destruction of Crete and the older centers of Minoan rule.

The most interesting of the other discoveries depicted were the pottery vessels and their fragments, of which slides and drawings were shown, and the gems, which are among the finest as yet found, and which shall be described when we have taken notice of some pottery figures of a goddess and her worshipers. Some of these last are delightful Noah's ark-like little people with round heads and firm bases, irresistible in their appeal to the child in us all.

The gems are more serious works of art. Two of them, representing a group of bulls lying down and a cow with her calf, are among the finest of their period yet discovered. From an archæological standpoint, however, they are thrown into the shade by two superb gems, found east and west of the dromos or passage leading to the great shaft from which they came, and representing a goddess with the famous Cretan double ax above her head and a lion to right and left of her. She wears the flounced bell-like skirt familiar in Minoan art, and brandishes three snakes in her raised hands. Her connection with Crete on the one hand and Cybele with her lions on the other is obvious and complete.

The lecture, which was followed with deep interest by a large and distinguished audience with Mr. John Gennadius, former Greek Ambassador to England, in the chair, was followed by a delightful account of a journey recently taken by the assistant director of the school in the wilds of Thrace and Macedonia. No one who saw his photographs of this wild and wonderful country, with city after city untouched, unexcavated, as the last of their Græco-Roman inhabitants left them, could fail to feel an intense desire to penetrate their secrets. Abdera, the second richest city of the Athenian Empire; Edessa, that ancient Macedonian stronghold; Aenus, whose coins rejoice the heart of every one who can appreciate austere and noble art. And that city whose very name is lost, whose Acropolis was shown us on an especially wonderful slide, and which is covered with Greek and Roman buildings untouched and unknown—who, seeing it, will not hope that in the near future funds may be forthcoming to excavate it and those other cities looking across the Hellespont to Troy on a coast whose want of harbors has been their protection against invasion and their strength against modern destruction, and which hold their secrets still inviolate?

STEAMER NIGHTS IN JUNEAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Steamer day in the Northland is different from other days, even in southeastern Alaska, where navigation is open all the year, and the winter schedule provides at least four steamers which make from one to three trips a month from Puget Sound.

The newcomer, whom the old-timers like to call a "cheechaco," goes to the dock to see the steamers arrive, unless they come in between midnight and morning, which they have a habit of doing in this part of the world, and the particular steamer on which he made the trip north seems especially attractive. There is something about its whistle that pleases. This was noticed in the case even of a little dog which was brought to Juneau. Whenever this steamer was in port and whistled the dog would bark and bark and seem quite agitated, but paid no attention to the whistles of other boats.

When the steamer lands, there is always a fringe of men, dressed in work clothes, standing about with hands in pockets, who seem to have no other employment. The Indian women squat about near the warehouse, displaying their stock of beaded moccasins and other articles. A line of automobiles stand ready to show the tourist the surrounding country, and if the freight to be unloaded is sufficient to keep the steamer in port for half a day, the trip to Mendenhall Glacier can be made.

The novelty wears away after a while and one's interest in the steamers then is more because of the letters that may be aboard. And the post office becomes the center of attraction. Here, even late at night, the townspeople gather and wait for their mail. As it is put in their particular mail box they take it out and read it, and wait for more. Groups of friends stand about and visit. The tie that binds the new arrival to the United States is especially strong and many are the letters sent "back home" filled with glowing descriptions of the country and life, and the answers are anxiously awaited. On steamer nights the lights on the front of the post office are turned on as if to announce that something special is happening. Tourists strolling about the streets add to the liveliness of the occasion.

It has been proposed several times that free delivery service be established but the proposal has not met with favor. Besides doing away with a pleasant custom, it would mean delay in the receipt of one's mail, incident to distributing and routing it, and waiting for the letter carrier to go from house to house—especially if one lived at the end of the carrier's route. Now, a business man can get his mail out of the post office as soon as it is placed in his mail box and can answer within a few hours by the same steamer if it is going south without visiting any other port.

Rain does not prevent the people from gathering at the post office. In fact, in Alaska the merchants have found that business is better on a rainy day; the shoppers seem to have something else to do besides visiting the stores on bright, sunny days.

After the letters have been distributed, there is little interest in the post office, for the newspapers and other classes of mail can wait; and the center of attraction then shifts to the grocery stores, where the fresh supplies have begun to arrive from the dock, if it is during business hours. The fruits and vegetables are temptingly displayed, often on shelves on the outside of the store, where they almost seem to reach out as one goes by and are a temptation even at the high prices that are always asked at the beginning of the season.

This mild and agreeable excitement of steamer day is not to be compared with that of the early days, when the arrival of a steamer was an event, happening once a month or less frequently. When it was discovered, 12 or 15 miles away, making the turn into Gastineau Channel, some one would go around the town calling out "S-t-e-a-m-b-o-a-t! steamboat!" and the few whites, natives and dogs would gather at the dock.

In Nome in the early days, joy was unbounded on the opening of navigation. A faint line of smoke appearing on the distant gray horizon would, after days of watching, announce the approach of the sturdy little Corwin, the advance guard of the first fleet in June. Sometimes on account of the quantity of ice inshore the steamer could not get nearer than two or three miles, and hard trips were made by the townspeople over hummocks of ice, by dog team or on foot, and sharp was the contest to see who could get the first box of oranges over the side of the steamer to distribute among friends. Only those who had lived all winter on bacon and beans, and sometimes frosted potatoes, could appreciate the flavor of those first oranges.

From the Corwin the freight and mail would be brought ashore over this rough, hard stretch of ice. Then it would be probably two or three days before the small force at the post office would be able to assort the mail and the general delivery window be opened to the long line. Men from the creeks would come in and patiently take their place along with the townspeople, and receive letters from home.

Even in later years the arrival of the first steamers in June is looked forward to, as by that time the winter's supply of apples, oranges, potatoes, may have run low.

If for any reason some one has failed to notice the whistle of one of these early steamers, the malumute chorus would announce that fact, for in localities where these native dogs are found, as soon as one of the steamers whistles these animals point their muzzles heavenward and join in a wild wail, which has no resemblance to a bark. The whistle seems to strike a responsive chord in their natures.

In the interior the opening of the Yukon and its tributaries is a time of great rejoicing. Sometimes the miners go 20 to 40 miles for their mail and do not hear from home oftener than six months to a year.

This eagerness for the mail recalls the story appearing in The Klondike Klan. At the time of the Spanish-American War, one of the first boats in May, 1897, brought a man who had a Seattle paper telling about the Battle of Manila. He sold it for $10 to an enterprising trio who hired the Pioneers Hall in Dawson and charged $2.50 admission to hear the newspaper read. A few songs and a recitation or two were added for good measure. The meeting was advertised to last from 7 p. m. to 3 a. m., and again and again the house was filled and refilled, netting $1000 to charity. The next day men coming from the creeks wanted to hear the news, so the entertainment was repeated, and five times the hall was filled and the program repeated, the newspaper being thoroughly read, even to some of the advertisements, the second night bringing in $600 additional.

Government Records as History

All English-speaking countries will share America's satisfaction that the priceless originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States have found safety in the Library of Congress. Many will recall that it is only a few years since the Domesday Book was transferred to the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London.

The executive order of President Harding under which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were removed from the Department of State has no counterpart in English law, which provides that governmental papers shall pass to the record office automatically in due course. The Master of Rolls is their statutory guardian, but as he has become in modern days immersed in the duties of head of the Court of Appeal, there is always a deputy, with a staff of archivists, searchers, and the like. The record office is the last home, not only of documents of obvious importance, but of all the current files of every government office.

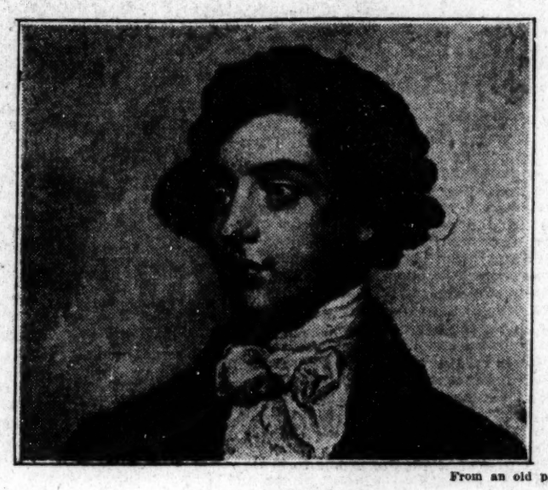
No minister of state or head of a department can lawfully destroy the most trival paper without concurrence of the Master of the Rolls. The reason is that at a given moment nobody can foresee what historical value may attach to records showing the working of the Constitution from day to day. But to avoid filling the record office prematurely by sheer bulk of papers, the law allows heads of departments to compromise with the Master of the Rolls (through expert officers on both sides) and agree periodically on schedules of documents for destruction. So selected papers find their way, when it is certain that their practical value is ended, to the pulping mill instead of the record office. But the archivists on the staff of the Master of the Rolls are very jealous custodians of the future historian's interest, and permission to destroy government papers is not easy to obtain. The papers thus disposed of are always dealt with in one way—they are sold to paper makers for remaking into paper, on terms which provide for their being pulped at once under official supervision, so that no use can be made of their contents.

BECKFORD

The Author of "Vathek"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

William Beckford, a rich West Indian merchant and planter, was twice Lord Mayor of London, and associated with Wilkes in the struggle for public liberty. His speech to George III is written in letters of gold on the pedestal of his statue in the Guildhall. His only son, because his mother believed neither in public schools nor universities, grew up without the discipline of either. Chatham, who saw him as a boy, described him as "all air and fire." So rapidly did his powers ripen that while still a boy he wrote his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters," a series of pointed and brilliant satires on the Dutch and Flemish schools, also serving to indulge his humor at



From an old print

William Beckford

the expense of the Fonthill housekeeper, who used to exhibit his pictures as the works of Watersouchy, Og of Bashan and other inventions of his own. He wrote "Vathek" in French at a single sitting of three days and two nights. Perhaps no other oriental tale in European literature impresses the imagination so powerfully and permanently. Parts of it may repel, but, as a whole, it unites harmoniously the fantastic and the sublime, one of the most difficult achievements in the art of writing.

The restlessness of his temperament led Beckford to wander over the Continent. Not only did he make himself familiar with France, the Low Countries, Germany and Italy, but with Spain and Portugal as well. His gorgeous retreat at Cintra is described in "Childe Harold," of which he was supposed to have been the original. There he wrote his celebrated "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha." The other letters on his travels were printed in 1783, but not published until half a century later.

That such a masterpiece as "Italy With Sketches of Spain and Portugal" should have lain so long unknown except to a few friends of the author is enough to stamp his character as no less remarkable than his genius. From internal evidence, Samuel Rogers in "Italy" and Moore in "Rhymes of the Road" had read Beckford's book when guests at Fonthill, and literary men of the day believed that Byron was influenced by it in his conception of "Childe Harold." It was in order to substantiate his original claims to "thoughts, images, and expressions, which had been adopted by other authors" that he finally published the book. Like "Vathek," the letters were written with little effort. As one critic has said, they "display a corresponding versatility and union of seemingly incongruous faculties." Beckford is "at once subjective and objective. His pictures, while brilliantly clear in outline, are yet stamped in the rich hues of his own peculiar feeling . . . he paints nature like Salvator and courts like Watteau." He describes, too, classical architecture and Italian painting with a passionate feeling for the highest things of art and with inimitable grace of expression. He was the most brilliant amateur in English literature.

In 1796 he returned to England and settled down at Fonthill to a life of seclusion. From this time onward the imagination of "Vathek" took form and substance in Beckford's oriental whims and reckless extravagance. Hence if he had never written a line he would be remembered as a celebrity. The old family mansion was pulled down, and its fine collection of pictures and splendid old furniture dispersed. Beckford then proceeded to erect a sumptuous palace on the site, the great feature of which was a tower 300 feet high. On its construction gangs of workmen were employed night and day. But before it was completed it fell to the ground. It was succeeded by another, which, too, fell to the ground owing to an insecure foundation, but not until after Beckford had left Fonthill. Beyond hard study, Beckford seems to have had no object in life but the collection of books, works of art and virtu.

Some of his purchases were imperial in their way. For instance, he bought Gibbon's library at Lausanne to amuse himself when he happened to be in the neighborhood. He then read steadily for three days and nights, after which he grew bored with his purchase, and handed it over to a friend. He had a passion for books, and during the later period of his life boasted that, while he sometimes parted with a picture, he never parted with a book.

After living 20 years at the new Fonthill, Beckford sold it, with most of its rare and far-gathered contents, for £350,000. One reason was the decline in his fortune, partly due to his lack of personal interest in his affairs, and the depreciation in West Indian property. The other was that he gave way to one of those strange vagaries of feeling, of which his life was so full. The new owner of Fonthill resold all its art treasures, a business which occupied 37 days. Hazlitt described the scene as he saw it; "a desert of magnificence, a glittering waste of laborious idleness, a cathedral turned into a toyshop, a universal museum of all that is costly and at the same time most worthless in the productions of art and nature."

But Hazlitt does not seem to have taken into account that Beckford, before he left Fonthill, removed his library and all his choicest pictures to Bath, where he went to live. There he built another Fonthill, but on a smaller scale, and collected books, pictures, and engravings with all his old zest. A high wall built around the grounds of his new home enabled him to baffle the curiosity of tourists and to secure the privacy which he loved. As he did not mingle in Bath society, the most extraordinary stories, most of them untrue, were circulated amongst the citizens, and believed by them. Out of the fortune of £100,000 a year, and £1,000,000 in hand, which his father had left him, Beckford was still in possession of £80,000 a year.

INDIAN SUMMER ON CAYUGA LAKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

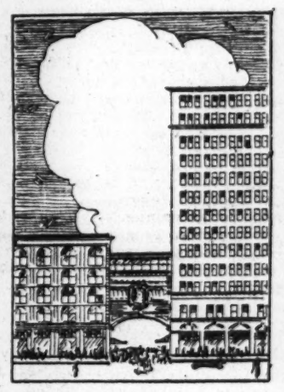
A new day has dawned through a silvery November haze, a day balmy with autumn breezes and spicy with the pleasures of Indian summer. The long panorama of Cayuga Lake and its valley present a delightful scene to any Corot who wishes to catch nature's colors as seen through a gauzy veil. All nature is bathed in an Italian warmth that only Venice knows. Over everything hovers the ethereal blue of a Puvis de Chavannes mural. The sun shines in full splendor on grain fields whose harvest has long since been gathered. At the head of the lake lies Ithaca, New York, that "city surrounded by hills," lazily basking in the sun, the only sign of its animation being the smoke that rises from a few factory stacks and mingles with the haze.

In this land, which the glacial drift swept many ages ago, foamy cascades leap through deep-chiseled gorges and over high cliffs to the lake below acting as though they had just been released from some dungeon in the hills. Along the shores of the lake rise lofty cliffs, resembling in their conformation the palisades of the Hudson. As the morning and noon hours pass, the sun mounts higher and higher in the heavens, beating out its path of gold across the waters, and the resplendent colors of earth and sky are blended at the horizon into a neutral gray.

As the sun sinks gradually lower and lower toward the hilltops, the gray of the horizon slowly envelops the whole sky. A storm is approaching, one of those sudden squalls that blow over Cayuga Lake even in the best of weather. The ripples of the lake are transformed into whitecaps, and they dance to the tune of the howling wind that but a few hours ago was a light breeze blowing through the tree tops. The jutting promontories lose shape and form to the eye, and the cottages far down the lake become smeared into a gray blur.

The wind is chasing over field and meadow. The rain is falling in torrents, and the whitecaps are lashing the shore, rising on their crests and curving their translucent necks like graceful swans. The sun sets unaccompanied by its salmon and gold afterglow. The lake that was golden in the noontide is now dark and murky, giving back no reflection of the lights in the cottages that on clear nights gleam like the constellations of the heavens. And all night the wind keeps up its howling.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Today is the last day of *Stewart Week*—

When hundreds of underprice items are displayed throughout the store—

To emphasize (as we have said) our appreciation of the people's good will towards this institution—

And to mark the memory of New York's first great merchant.

Wanamaker standard merchandise at prices less than regular—

Is sufficient to inspire a need.

Scott's Dress Clothes In Specialized Types

FOR portly, large figures or for short stout ones—and for slim or long figures of unusual dimensions as carefully thought out and wrought out as our regulation regular sizes. About as unusual in the various grades as our own outstanding quality.

Dress Coat and Trousers.....$75
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers...$70
Separate Tuxedo for.....$50
Tuxedo or Dress Vests..$7.50-$12
Sponsored by our own workrooms.

Ready-to-Wear
Scott & Company LIMITED
340 Washington Street, Boston

French & Italian Lace Shop
has succeeded in securing a store on the street floor
414 Boylston Street
BOSTON
BIG REDUCTION SALE UNTIL JAN. 1ST ONLY
when we are obliged to vacate
Beautiful things, suitable for gifts, are to be found in our extensive stock of Lacework and Linens, at bargain prices.
A Visit to Our Sale Will Convince You

LUNCHEON SETS	TOWELS
TEA SETS	CENTER PIECES
LUNCHEON CLOTHS	RUNNERS
BANQUET COVERS	TIDIES
BED SPREADS	CHAIR BACKS
SHEETS	DOILIES
NAPKINS	LAMP SHADES
PILLOW COVERS	MOTIFS
BUREAU SCARFS	COLLARS AND CUFFS

Lace by the Yard, and Other Novelties

The Friendly Glow

OUR stockholders and employees are human. Why shouldn't we please you when you have a complaint?

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

California "Mahomet" Dates
Direct from the palms to you.
Mailed anywhere $1.00 per pound.
Also "Stuffed" with California nuts $1.50 per pound.
Send money order to
Algerian-American Date Company
955 West 16th Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

UPLAND FARMS INC.
IPSWICH, MASS.
We deliver our rich Guernsey Milk and Heavy Cream in Boston, Brookline, Chestnut Hill and the Newtons. We also specialize in Ayrshire Baby Milk, which is giving great satisfaction.
Telephone Ipswich 195-W
F. P. FRAZIER & SON, PROPS.

F. E. Palmer, Inc.
BROOKLINE, MASS.
FLOWERS
FLORISTS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
270 Washington St. Telephone 2200
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Good Chops
Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest —thick, piquant
A1 SAUCE

INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 21
LAST DIVIDEND at rate of 5%
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST MONTHLY
Deposits may be sent by mail
This is a mutual savings bank and all its earnings after payment of its expenses, State taxes and a payment to the Guaranty Fund and Surplus are divided among its depositors.
BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
26 Washington Street, Boston

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., $1.25
REGULAR DINNER
served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
A la Carte at All Hours
1088 Boylston Street
Near Mass. Ave.,
Boston, Mass.
Music 12:30 to 2 and 6:30 to 11:30

SONG
"THERE IS NO ROAD TO YESTERDAY"
Harmonized by Charles Wakefield Cadman
BOOKLET OF CHILDHOOD POEMS
"Kids and Kats"
Miss Ernie Wallin, 515 North Wilson Avenue, Pasadena, California.
Postpaid 25c.

AMERICA'S ACTION MAKES BIG APPEAL

Greatness of Sacrifice the United States Is Willing to Make, Says Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges, Is Not Yet Fully Realized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — "America has put the whole world under a deep debt of gratitude for the boldness of the plan she has submitted to the Washington Conference for the limitation of naval armaments." So said Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges K. C. M. G., D. S. O., in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. General Bridges knows Washington well, for he was a military member of Arthur J. Balfour's mission in 1917, and was head of all the British military missions in America in 1918 and onward.

"It may not be until the lapse of a decade," he went on, "that the full benefits of America's magnanimous action will accrue, but the immediate effect will be observed in a drawing together of the nations and a return of the confidence essential for the re-establishment of commerce. It does not seem to have dawned on the people over here," he pointed out, "how great is the sacrifice which the United States herself is willing to make in the way of scrapping her post-Jutland fleet of capital ships now under construction.

America's Immense Sacrifice

"Her latest design, known as the Massachusetts class, exceeds in size and gun power anything under construction in either Britian or Japan. This class consists of six vessels of 45,000 tons displacement, mounting 12 16-inch guns. All of these vessels, except the Massachusetts, are said to be about 25 per cent completed.

"The Maryland class consists of four ships of 33,590 tons, mounting eight 16-inch guns, which are all well on the way for completion, U. S. S. Maryland having joined the Pacific fleet. While six battle cruisers with a normal tonnage of 43,500 tons, carrying eight 16-inch guns, though not so far advanced, have all been commenced. These are the last thing in battle cruisers, and are more powerful than the British 'Hood.' It is this immense sacrifice that made such a sudden appeal to the delegates in Washington, and set the seal on America's sincerity."

"After America had so dramatically laid her cards face upward on the table, it was not to be wondered at," said General Bridges, "that both England and Japan accepted the offer with equal sincerity, though in view of the immense sea communications of the British Commonwealth, it is only natural that modifications will be suggested.

"As a soldier," Sir Tom said, "I am naturally interested to see what will be done at Washington in the way of curtailing land forces. It is not to be expected that France will be ready to reduce her army, faced as she is by a still warlike Germany on her frontier, which, from a military viewpoint, forms no barrier. It has been proposed that the abolition of conscription should be dealt with at Washington, but here again France is not likely to give up what she considers necessary for her security against attack.

"Marshal Foch relinquished his demand for a frontier on the Rhine," continued Sir Tom, "on the understanding that England and America would guarantee France against attack, and unless France can now obtain this guarantee, she is not likely to reduce her means of defense."

China Needs Freedom

The difficult problem, in General Bridges' opinion, however, which the Washington Conference has to solve is the Far Eastern question. The limitation of armament undoubtedly paves the way, he considers, toward a desired solution by removing the fear that the growing naval forces of America might be used against Japan, or even against Britain.

"To my mind," he said, "the Far Eastern problem consists of first finding an outlet for the growing Japanese population, and, second, setting China on her feet free from foreign control. The first might be met, if Russia would allow the Japanese to colonize Manchuria, while the second must be solved by the Chinese themselves.

"The Chinese must first reach peace among themselves, and establish a stable form of government before the necessary developments of the country's resources can take place. Once this is accomplished," said the General in conclusion, "China will add greatly to the world's wealth and constitute an immense homogeneous market.

"The world looks to the present Conference to solve its difficulties. I must confess to having had doubts as to Washington accomplishing more than Versailles, but if the other problems are treated with the same courage and breadth of view as the naval disarmament question, satisfactory solutions may yet be achieved and the menace of conflict definitely removed."

POWER RESOURCES OF QUEBEC DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Some interesting information concerning the electric power resources of Quebec were given by Arthur Amos, chief engineer of the hydraulic service of the provincial government, in a recent statement. Mr. Amos pointed out that transmission of electric power was making such strides now that a radius of 200 miles could be regarded as perfectly feasible. He showed that the Province possessed sources of immense power well within this distance from the City of Quebec.

"The water powers on the St. Maurice are available with their million horsepower capacity, of which less than half is developed," he said. "The Saguenay River can produce another million, and that too, be it noted, with out having to spend money on locks or affecting navigation in the slightest. After these figures the 160,000 horsepower resources available on the Manicougan and Outarde rivers seem small. They are just outside of the 200-mile radius, however, but are possibilities. There are, of course, the great powers available in the St. Lawrence Rapids, at and above Montreal, as well as all the powers in the eastern townships, but these should be developed locally and if the City of Quebec can utilize the great natural forces which lie almost at her door, it will take something considerably larger than nine square miles to contain her."

NEW HEBRIDES OFFERED FOR SALE

French Company Would Sell Its Property to Australia Though Paris Government Contends It Has Control Over Company

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Considerable interest is shown in colonial and diplomatic circles in France at the news that the French Society of the New Hebrides has offered its property and its concessions to Australia for the sum of £500,000. The importance from the French viewpoint is that France regards herself, if the bargain is completed, as practically shut out of the Pacific.

The history of the islands is given as follows: Although the New Hebrides are regarded as geographically dependent on New Caledonia, they are not officially classed as a French colony because, by an inexplicable omission, the officer, charged in 1852 to take possession in the name of France of New Caledonia and of its dependencies, neglected the New Hebrides.

There has been created a great French company and colony, and there have been many petitions of the population. On October 20, 1906, there was signed an Anglo-French convention establishing condominium. The government is half French, half English, each section having authority over its nationals. Obviously there must be friction.

France today represents that England is desirous of bringing the New Hebrides into the group of the Solomon Isles. If Australia obtains possession of the 1,500,000 acres owned by the French Society, she will be mistress of the archipelago.

Now the French Government urges that this company cannot dispose of the territory without authorization of the government. The company, however, contests this ruling on the ground that an accord of March, 1894, between the company and France was annulled by the convention of 1906. In short the company has no further connection with the French Government.

At the Colonial Ministry, it is strongly represented that authorization is essential. Notice has been given to the company that, if it disregards its obligations, the French Government will take all necessary steps to assert its authority.

STATE CONTROL OF FRANCHISES UPHELD

NEW YORK, New York—The "unquestionable right" of the state Legislature to grant franchise rights on streets and roadways of New York City was affirmed yesterday by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Appellate Court in a decision upholding the New York Central Railroad's possession of its Hudson River roadbed.

The ruling upheld that of the lower court in favor of the railroad, which the city undertook to oust from a right of way between Seventy-Second Street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

E. L. DRESEL CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of Ellis Loring Dresel to be American chargé d'affaires at Berlin was confirmed yesterday by the Senate. Action on Mr. Dresel's nomination was expedited, the Senate closing its doors at midday, in the midst of other business, for consideration of the nomination at the request of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader.

POSTAL AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices from the American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro yesterday announced the exchange of ratifications of the new postal money order convention between the United States and Brazil. By its terms it will be possible to purchase postal money orders in this country for payment in Brazil, and vice versa.

FREIGHT REDUCTIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Officials of the Association of Railway Executives announced that further freight rate reductions amounted to $300,000,000 will be put into effect if the Railroad Labor Board grants a lower wage scale.

EMERGENCY TARIFF ACT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Signature by President Harding of the bill to extend the Emergency Tariff Act until permanent tariff legislation is enacted is announced at the White House.

FEDERAL CURB ON ELECTIONS URGED

Attorney-General's Opinion Construing Decision in Newberry Case Prompts New Law to Be Drafted to Meet Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a letter to Robert Luce (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the House Elections Committee No. 1, Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, construes the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Newberry case as nullifying the Corrupt Practices Act in so far as it applies to the primary election expenses of senators and representatives.

The Attorney-General holds that candidates for the Senate are not required, under the decision, to file statements of their expenses, but candidates for the House of Representatives must do so.

The committee is considering legislation throwing federal supervision about the nominations and elections of both senators and representatives.

Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, whose right to retain his seat in the Senate is now in dispute, was charged with violating both federal and state primary election laws by exceeding the limit in the use of funds in the primary campaign. The Supreme Court of the United States held that the Corrupt Practices Act did not extend to political party primaries. In an endeavor to get the view of the government as to how this decision should be construed in the light of making new election laws, an opinion was sought of Mr. Daugherty.

The letter of the Attorney-General was in part as follows:

"It is my opinion that the Newberry decision should be construed as invalidating all of the provisions of the act referred to relating to nominations for the office of senator or representative in Congress, whether by primaries, nominating conventions or by indorsement at general or special elections. I am also of the opinion that as to the statement of receipts and disbursements to be filed by candidates for the office of representative in Congress under Section 8 of the act, the only provision now in force and effect is one which requires such statements to be filed in connection with election of such candidates.

"As the United States senators are not now elected by legislatures of the states as contemplated in the act, it is my opinion that this act, in connection with the holding in the Newberry decision, makes it unnecessary for a candidate for United States senator to file any statement whatever in connection with his nomination or election."

PRINCE WELCOMED BY VAST CROWDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOMBAY, India (Friday) — Vast crowds, estimated at several hundred thousand persons, lined the streets on the Prince of Wales arrival. Everywhere intense enthusiasm was displayed, making it evident that the frantic attempts of the Extremists to boycott his visit had miserably failed.

At the same time there have been disturbances in the heart of the city. Mahatma Gandhi, as a counterblast to the reception of the Prince and the festivities, arranged a bonfire of foreign cloth and clothes. Many persons on their way to attend the bonfire, as well as mill hands, became violent and stopped trams, setting a couple on fire and broke windows. It is also reported that others of the mob broke into a European club, assaulting the servants and damaging property.

ABSENCE OF TWO OF AMERICAS DEPLORED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Regret that Central and South America are not represented in the Washington Conference was expressed editorially yesterday by "El Universal," which said:

"The Pan-American Union building is being used for the sessions, with the real proprietors not present."

The newspaper declared the purpose of the Conference was to endeavor to arrive at an understanding affecting the whole world, and "as Spanish-America is certainly a part of that entity, it is difficult to believe in the genuineness of the idealistic determination of the great powers."

DAKOTA MAN SAYS CORN NOT GOOD FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Although hundreds of South Dakota farmers have determined to utilize corn for fuel during the winter, owing to the low price of corn and the high price of coal, even this plan has its disadvantages, according to Charles F. Hackett, a pioneer resident of the state. He has been a resident of South Dakota for a period of 44 years and has had experience in trying to burn corn for fuel.

He reports that his efforts to utilize corn on the cob for fuel were a dismal failure. He states the fire would be started with a good supply of kindling, and then the ears of corn would be laid upon the fire thus kindled. He states his experiences thus:

"The corn would blacken all over and sweat, the cobs would shrink and the corn would leave or pop off the cob and roll down through the grate—some of it charred more or less, but emitting not enough heat to be noticeable.

"It might be that old and thoroughly dried corn on the cob and a big firepot in the stove might help some in a trial to heat the home and to cook with, but I very much doubt the expediency of trying to burn corn in any shape for fuel.

"Eighteen-cent corn and coal at from $12 to $20 per ton are a long ways apart, and we all dislike to have to go the long, long way between them—yet I do not believe that trying to burn corn will successfully shorten the distance."

In the opinion of Mr. Hackett the burning of the waste timber in many of the groves of South Dakota, and utilizing the underbrush, corn cobs and other waste combustible material around a farm will prove cheaper and more satisfactory in the cases of farmers who decide not to buy coal at present high prices and have been looking for a substitute.

NEBRASKA FARMERS ADVISED TO BURN THE SURPLUS CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska—In an attempt to boost the price of corn, to give Nebraska what he terms a "fair price," Ralph W. Jones, manager of the Card-Adams Motor Company, has instituted a campaign to encourage the use of corn as food and fuel. He has begun by mailing letters to business firms throughout the State.

Mr. Jones stated in his letter that more thermal units of heat could be procured from $1 worth of corn than from the same amount of coal. "It is not economical," he says, "for a farmer to haul three tons of corn to market to exchange for one ton of coal. He had better burn corn.

"I believe the campaign should be launched by every commercial club and business organization in corn-growing sections of the country," Mr. Jones continued, "if enough energy is put behind this fight we can spread this propaganda to every farmer, and I believe this will enable us to consume the surplus of corn now on hand."

Mr. Jones said that at present Nebraska has on hand the largest amount of corn surplus in its history and that this surplus is causing the low prices.

"Business men in each locality can put enough pressure behind the bakers and hotel keepers to persuade them to increase the consumption of cornmeal and corn flour. In towns where such action is practicable, committees should urge residents to put one or two pigs in their backyards and feed them on corn. If sufficient interest is taken in this fight and enough money is raised to cover expenses of educational advertising we can greatly increase corn consumption. One of the greatest fields of activity to be taken up later, would be to extend the foreign market and increase the use of corn in foreign countries."

NEW GERMAN TAXES DECLARED EXCESSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The general debate on the German Government's taxation proposal began today before the Reichstag taxation committee. The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, refrained from speaking today but promised an exhaustive analysis of the government tax program next week. During the debate, it was declared that the total proposed taxation will amount to about 95,000,000,000 marks yearly, or a tax per head of the population of about 1600 marks. It was maintained further that the taxation in England and France is noticeably less than that proposed for Germany.

Mr. Bernstein, Socialist deputy, said that Germany's economic situation was not as disastrous as her financial plight. A well-known Nationalist deputy, Mr. Helfferich, said that large sections of the German people wanted a dissolution of the Reischstag and new elections on the tax question. The enormous taxation burdens, which it was proposed to place on the German people, could not possibly be borne by them. The Reischstag debate has provoked gloomy press comments.

TRACTOR INSTRUCTION IN HOME COMMUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—An agricultural engineering department will be opened in this county this coming winter and an expert on farm machinery will give 14 of the tractor short courses. They will last a week each and will be identical with the course given at the university farm at Davis, except that the tractor instruction is brought to the rancher in his own home community. No more than 60 nor less than 40 will be taken in a class.

Ventura and San Luis Obispo county men will take the course here. Reports show that three new farm advisers have been appointed, making 40 in the State. Three new assistants have been appointed, and five additional home demonstration agents have been named, making a total of 15 in the State.

A specialist on dairying is to be employed; another will handle agriculture, and still another cooperative marketing. When all are functioning, there will be 17 of these experts in the State. And Santa Barbara is taking advantage of all these opportunities, for she has many wealthy and ambitious ranchers.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of John W. Riddle of Connecticut to be Ambassador to Argentina was confirmed yesterday by the Senate.

COAL PRICES HINGE ON COST DEFLATION

Higher Mine Wages and Freight Rates Declared by Independent Investigation Largely the Cause of Increased Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reporting on an independent investigation of the factors entering into the cost and price of anthracite, the New York Trust Company says that the lack in this industry of compelling business reasons for deflation may make it necessary for the big men of the industry to take strenuous methods to relieve the situation for the consumer.

"Railroad executives," says the statement, "have just produced constructive measures for reduction of rates in response to a country-wide demand and this in the face of financial and operating difficulties which make the coal problem look simple. Leaders of the coal situation should do the same and even if their efforts should not be entirely successful at first, a clear exposition of the situation will enable public opinion to place the blame for high prices exactly where it belongs."

The report finds that the bulk of the increased cost of anthracite from 1913 can be laid directly to higher mine wages and freight rates. Increases in supplies, mine expenses, retailers' costs and profits have helped to swell the total. These, it is said, were to be expected during inflation and "it must be admitted that coal prices did not advance nearly as much as the general price level."

The report remarks that "a situation of this character often leads to agitation for government control or ownership or price fixing or interference of other sorts, the disastrous consequences of which have been only too apparent whenever an industry has been subjected to them." And the report says that such control may be anticipated "unless the best brains of the coal industry and its legal and financial advisers make strenuous efforts to correct the situation before the irresponsible and incompetent undertake to do it for them."

Comparison of Mine Costs

Average mine costs of the leading producers in 1913 compared with costs in 1921, as published by the operators, show that wages have increased from 60.2 to 63.7 per cent of the total and supplies from 13.1 to 17.1; and that general expense has decreased from 12.8 to 9.4, and the margin of profit, from which federal taxes and interest on investment must be deducted, from 13.9 to 9.8.

Calculating from these figures, the report says that with relation to stove coal wages have increased $2.70, supplies 83 cents, general expense 28, and the margin 28, or a total of $4.09 per net ton.

The increases of $1.29 in freight rates and 35 cents in lighterage, on coal brought here, are called "unavoidable and important factors in causing higher retail prices." The present price of $13.30 for stove coal compares with $6.66 in the same period of 1913, an increase of about 100 per cent as against an increase of 62.8 per cent in the cost of living index compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board. It is also claimed that there has been a reduction from the peak of $14.54 in January, which is said to be greater than the usual 50 cents per ton reduction which occurs in the spring, but the price "is still out of line with other commodities.

Comparison of Retail Costs

The retail price is made up as follows: mine price, $3.05 per net ton in 1913, or 45.8 per cent; $7.14 in 1921, or 53.7 per cent; freight and lighterage, $1.38 in 1913, or 20.7 per cent; $2.85 in 1921, or 21.4 per cent; retailer's gross margin, $2.23 in 1913, or 33.5 per cent; $3.31 in 1921, or 24.9 per cent.

Of the increase of $6.64 paid by the consumer, $4.09 represents the increase of mine price, 134 per cent; $1.47 is increase in transportation cost, 106 per cent, and $1.08 increase in retailer's gross margin, or 48 per cent.

The increase in mine wages of $2.70 per ton and of transportation cost of $1.47 constitute together 63 per cent of the total increases and "without a readjustment of these two factors little can be done substantially to reduce coal prices.

Coal at wholesale, showing an increase of 134 per cent, is further out of line with other commodities than coal at retail.

"The general price level of commodities at wholesale is only 25 to 50 per cent above 1913," says the statement. "The general reduction from a peak much higher than that attained by coal was brought about in most cases by a forced liquidation of stocks on hand. Owing to the special nature of the product this has not been the case with anthracite. Large stocks have not been present, or where they exist they are in comparatively strong hands. The coal operator cannot see why he should operate at a loss, and it appears that the situation has not as yet been such as to force him to do so, as has been the case in other lines.

No Reduction in Sight

"In order to secure a considerable reduction in retail prices, it will be necessary to secure a reduction all the way along the line. Immediate action in this connection seems improbable. Mine wages are fixed by a written contract based on the award of a federal arbitration commission, running until March 31, 1922, and the miners have refused to consider a readjustment. In fact they have announced that they will demand further increases. Freight rates at present are barely adequate for railway maintenance, and are not apt to be reduced immediately, unless wages can also be reduced, and from the evidence available the retailers' cost of handling has shown no reduction."

RAILWAYMEN NOT OVERPAID IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The impression that railway workers receive large salaries and that this is partly responsible for the general high cost of living was positively refused here by A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Mr. Mosher intimated that while difficulties between workers and railway managements in Canada had been present almost to the same extent as in the United States, arbitration had proved a satisfactory method of settlement in this country. He approved the recent finding of an arbitration board which refused to sanction reductions of 12½ per cent in salaries of railwaymen receiving less than $125 a month.

Regarding the report of railway salaries, Mr. Mosher said that a few engineers had been picked out, who through circumstances were in receipt of incomes higher than normal, and these few were held up to be representative of the whole. This, he said, was highly incorrect, because railway workers in Canada as a class were poorly paid. The lower paid classes of railway workers, he claimed, do not receive, in this country, sufficient to enable them to live in decency, and he did not believe that there should be a reduction. In spite of this view, labor all over the world had accepted a reduction, he admitted, and he realized that the only hope to save something out of the wreck was to come down and take some reduction. He was glad that opposition put up by his brotherhood to the proposed 12½ per cent cut had been justified by the stand of the arbitration board. He said he had visited many homes of workers recently and had seen enough to convince him that railwaymen were not overpaid.

Labor is gradually coming into its own in Canada, Mr. Mosher said, and he did not agree with the impatient ones who wanted everything done overnight. The aim and aspiration of organized Labor was that involuntary poverty should be removed and he did not think anyone could question the propriety of this motive. In conclusion, Mr. Mosher gave what he regarded as the Labor man's view of the methods proposed for the stimulation of industry. He said it was wrong for a country to seek a foreign market when it could not produce enough to feed and clothe its own workmen, and he failed to grasp how industries could be stimulated by reducing the wages of the worker and thus lessening his buying power.

ONTARIO'S ROAD PROGRAM

LONDON, Ontario—Officially opening a 10-mile stretch of pavement, a link in the chain of Ontario's provincial highways, F. C. Biggs, Ontario Minister of Public Works, referred during his visit to Lambeth to the huge road policy which the Ontario Government had adopted, the extent of which was introduced recently by the announcement that the construction bill for the year just closed had totaled $25,000,000. It is the intention of the goyernment to serve every county in the Province in the matter of good roads. He pointed out that the Province received this year $3,000,000 in automobile licenses and this sum is being spent on the roads. He declared that when the main arteries are completed they will carry 90 per cent of the through traffic and will relieve the county and township of much in the way of direct taxation for roads.

UNIVERSITY'S BIG PROBLEM

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The biggest problem confronting universities of America is how to give every man who lives in a city of 100,000 or over an opportunity to get a college education, says Frederick B. Robinson of New York, secretary of the Association of Urban Universities, which is in annual conference here. A survey of the association shows, Mr. Robinson said, that the average man in the United States ends his schooling in the fifth grade.

ALCOHOL CALLED "TRUE NARCOTIC"

Prescribing of Alcohol Opposed by Dr. D. Arnott of Ontario as He Says It Is Not a Medicine and Has No Food Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Having come to the conclusion that alcohol is a "true narcotic" and not a drug, Dr. David Arnott, one of the outstanding physicians of western Ontario recently publicly announced his opposition to giving alcohol as a medicine and declared himself opposed to the giving of prescriptions by doctors. The expression of opinion by Dr. Arnott, which carries considerable weight with the medical profession as well as the general public of this section of Canada, is regarded as an indication of the growing sentiment against the abuse of liquor privileges by physicians and the increasing certainty that the Dominion is on the way toward complete prohibition.

"It has become necessary," said Dr. Arnott, "for the governments of Canada and the United States to say exactly what are drugs, with their manufacture, dosage, and action. Some of the great medical associations have taken brandy, whisky, and high whies off the medicine list, and in the United States now there is no authority for a doctor to prescribe alcohol as a medicine. In 25 states it is specifically prohibited by law.

"In Ontario a doctor may prescribe a whole quart of liquor, and it is the abuse of this privilege that is responsible for supplying a number of alcohol addicts who would not otherwise be able to purchase their supply. But I am not going to apologize for the slowness as a whole of the medical profession in seeing this. It is a difficult matter to practice this belief in the face of determined opposition. From what my father tells me, however, we have made progress since the early days and we will not depend much longer on alcohol as a drug.

"Ether and chloroform are made from alcohol," the speaker continued, "and are closely allied with it. The effect of alcohol is similar to that of chloroform, though milder."

Dr. Arnott quoted to show that alcohol has no food value and only a fictitious value in stimulating warmth. An account was given by the speaker of the manufacture of whisky, in which he stated that all the old mystery of whisky-making had been opened up.

"Why do doctors still continue to prescribe liquor?" Dr. Arnott was asked at the conclusion of his address.

"Physicians haven't any more 'spunk' than other people," was the reply. "It is not easy to strike out on new lines and combat prejudices."

DOMINION ALLIANCE FULLY IN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The executive council of the Dominion Alliance has plunged into the electoral fray and in a manifesto it calls upon all friends of prohibition, irrespective of party politics, to vote only for such candidates as are pledged to enact a law to prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation and inter-provincial transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

The manifesto declares that prohibitory laws in seven of the provinces of Canada are more or less nullified by legal systems which obtain in British Columbia and Quebec. Emphasis is laid on the contention that "national solidarity and inter-provincial comity would be aided by the enactment of a nation-wide law that would comprehensively, effectively and thoroughly deal with this whole question."

The exportation of liquor to the United States is strongly condemned. "This intolerable border situation," says the manifesto, "which outrages all the canons of international courtesy, and is fraught with grave domestic danger, can be remedied only by dominion legislative action."

West Indies Cruises
Four De Luxe Cruises of Twenty-three Days Each
Leaving New York
Nov. 26—Jan. 4—Feb. 4—Mar. 4
via Palatial Twin Screw
S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"
14,000 Tons Displacement
No Passports Required for Cruises.
Rates, $275.00 up to $850.00
Including 18 rooms with private baths.
For Further Particulars write
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall St., New York.
or Any Tourist Agent

A. M. ARTHUR CO.
We remodel and clean the most delicate fabric Dresses and Gowns.
We make Ladies Suits, Dresses and Skirts.
Also, we are very careful in renovating and cleaning Gents' Wearing Apparel.
See us about Monthly Contract Pressing.
Work promptly called for and delivered.
710 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 5189 Brookline

Your Garden Operations in November
1. Plant now all the Bulbs for spring blooming. Order our specially Fine Single Tulips, 25 for $1.00. And our specially Fine Double Tulips, 25 for $1.00. Daffodils and Narcissus, 15 assorted for $1.00. Hyacinths, fine bulbs in all colors, 10 for $1.00. Freesias Purity, lovely pure white, 25 for $1.00.
2. Still fine enough to set out Hardy Chrysanthemums in all colors, Foxglove, Delphinium, Sweet William, Coreopsis, Canterbury Bells, Pyrethrum and all hardy perennials. We send you 12 strong clumps of one kind or assorted for $1.00, 75 for $5.00, 160 for $10.00. Light freezing need not interfere—throw litter over after planted.
3. Hardy Peonies, Fine Roots, all colors, 50c each, 6 for $2.00, and Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses, 3 years old, such as Ophelia, Columbia, Russell, Killarney, etc., 12 for $6.00; can still be planted to advantage and protected with mulch of manure or litter.
Full list of shrubs, trees, etc., on request.
With mention of this paper you may order 5% extra free plants.
The Harlowarden Gardens
GREENPORT, N. Y.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK
"GET TOGETHER" AT THE HIPPODROME
EVES. 50 BEST SEATS $2.50
Mat. Daily $1 Best Seats

WELFARE WORK IS AIDED BY CITIZENS

Juvenile Welfare Association Is Cooperative Enterprise Directed by a Central Committee Chosen at Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Juvenile welfare work is not an innovation for Sioux Falls. It has only been a little more than a year, however, since this work was established as a cooperative enterprise directed by a central committee. Within this short period Sioux Falls has attained distinction as a leader in this branch of welfare activity. Cities throughout the country have sent representatives or have written to the committee here to obtain such information as will enable them to establish similar systems.

When the proposition of organizing a permanent committee for the directing of juvenile welfare work was made in September, 1920, it was not the belief of those interested that conditions were any worse here than elsewhere. It was realized, however, that as a city Sioux Falls had then some problems like those faced by other cities, problems which for the best interests of the community demanded attention.

The first move was made when a number of men and women with the interests of boys and girls at heart went before Mayor Burnside and requested that the juvenile laws of the city be enforced. Mayor Burnside answered the delegation, saying that it was his desire to enforce such laws, but because of a lack of cooperation on the part of parents, and because of a distinterested public sentiment, it had been impossible to obtain desirable results. Several incidents were cited by the Mayor to prove his point.

Organization Perfected

As a result of this meeting the Juvenile Welfare Committee was formed. Its membership includes appointed delegates from the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lyons and Booster clubs, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Family Welfare Association, the judge of the Juvenile Court, the principal of the high school. The total membership is approximately 30. The committee is non-political and non-sectarian.

Representing as it does the various civic and educational interests, the committee accomplishes a work that could not be accomplished in any other way. It carries on its activities through a group of subcommittees, each being organized for one definite purpose. Among the committees appointed so far which have obtained beneficial results are the recreation committee, the dance hall and theater committee, the pool hall and cigarette committee, the liquor enforcement committee, the publicity and curfew committees, the finance committee, and the community service committee.

The policy of the committee has been conservative and constructive. An attempt has continually been made to develop worth-while activities in which the boys and girls would be interested, rather than merely securing the enforcement of juvenile laws. Recognizing the value of such work, public officials have extended every cooperation. An example of such cooperation occurred recently when five boys were brought before the judge of the Juvenile Court for breaking into a local hardware store. The judge asked the committee to send several of its members to the hearing. The conditions were such that it seemed necessary to send the boys to the state training school, but the sentence was suspended when five members of the welfare committee each agreed to be responsible for one of the boys. Four of the five boys are making good, and the judge has since had other members of the committee take charge of other boys in the same way.

Helpful Laws Passed

Several of the committees, such as the dance hall and theater committees, have been instrumental in introducing new laws and in securing cooperation in the enforcement of other ordinances designed to regulate juvenile conduct. A new dance hall ordinance was introduced by the committee and passed by the city commission, providing that no girl or boy be permitted to attend a public dance hall unless accompanied by a guardian. It further provides that a special police matron shall be appointed by the Mayor and paid for by the dance hall proprietors. A similar state law was passed, and also a state law giving a city jurisdiction over any dance hall within one mile of the city limits.

Among other laws introduced was one providing for a state censorship of motion pictures. This law was not passed, but since the attempt motion picture show managers have shown a decided tendency to eliminate improper pictures from their programs. Another action of the theater committee was an objection to a certain vaudeville skit offered at a local theater. The proprietor afterward discharged the company which had been playing in his house for several weeks.

Among the existing laws to which the committee has given attention are laws regarding the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to minors, and the selling of extracts containing a high percentage of alcohol. Through letters and personal visits the cooperation of practically all of the local dealers has been pledged.

Parents Cooperate

Through the efforts of the committee the curfew law is again being enforced with the cooperation of parents. Two different letters have been sent to the parents of all children between the ages of 12 and 18. It is believed that the effort to enforce the curfew law is attended by more favorable results than ever before.

Cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. and other similar organizations, the committee has brought about the development of the city's recreational facilities. At its request the city auditorium has been equipped for basketball, and the gymnasiums of the Elks Club and the various churches have been secured for the use of young boys and girls. Athletic fields at the various parks and schools have been improved, and athletic contests of various kinds are conducted each day, umpires and referees being furnished to conduct the events. Special cooperation was given to the Y. M. C. A. in the staging of its summer camps, many boys being sent who could not afford the expense.

MATERNITY BILL OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Efforts of Administration leaders to rush through the so-called maternity bill are meeting with stubborn opposition in the House, where it was taken up yesterday under a special rule.

President Harding urged the importance of the measure, which provides for a cooperative system of education for young women, in his first address to Congress. It also was one of the pledges of the Republican Party in the campaign as an appeal to the feminine vote. Caleb R. Layton (R.), Representative from Delaware, led the attack on the measure yesterday, while its chief supporters were Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and Alben W. Barkley (D.), Representative from Kentucky.

Miss Alice Robertson (R). Representative from Oklahoma, the only woman member of Congress, who has fought the maternity bill from the time it was initiated in the House, was not permitted to speak on it yesterday. She was told that the list of speakers had been "closed" for the day.

The measure was modified in committee so as to make it illegal for any agent of the state or government to go into a home to take charge of an infant or child over the objections of the parents. It also provides for an extensive educational system in cooperation with the states, each state to be allowed its share of the $6,000,000 federal fund in proportion to the amounts its own Legislature raises. The work would be under the direction of a board in the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor.

ANTI-TRUST VIOLATION IS ACKNOWLEDGED

NEW YORK, New York—Thirty-three individuals and 25 corporations, members of the Marble Industry Employers Association, yesterday pleaded guilty to violating the Donnelly anti-trust law. Supreme Court Justice McAvoy announced that on November 28 he would sentence the defendants, whose operations were revealed by the Lockwood committee's investigation of the Building Trust last year.

The pleas of guilty came unexpectedly at the end of a four-day prosecution conducted by Deputy Attorney-General William A. De Ford. During the direct testimony of William K. Fertig, secretary of the association, counsel for the accused men and companies interrupted the proceedings with the announcement that it had been decided to abandon the defense.

RAILROADS AFFECTED BY CANAL RATES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steamship rates from Atlantic coast points, via the Panama Canal to the Pacific coast are so much lower than railroad freight rates that the roads cannot compete with the ocean routes unless the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the petition for reduced land tariffs, Paul D. Hastings of the rate committee of the transcontinental freight bureau told an examiner for the commission yesterday.

Mr. Hastings pointed out that the proposed free tolls for coastwise shipping, via the Panama Canal, would make competition still more impossible.

PANAMA BOYCOTTS WEST INDIAN LABOR

PANAMA, Canal Zone—The Panama Labor Federation has appointed a committee to learn what official steps can be taken regarding West Indian unemployed laborers in Panama. The federation has been strongly advocating repatriation of alien labor.

The boycott against West Indian labor appears to be in full swing, especially in the interior of Panama.

LAFAYETTE STATUE PRESENTED

EASTON, Pennsylvania — A life-size statue of the Marquis de Lafayette was presented to Lafayette College yesterday by Morris L. Clothier of Philadelphia, as part of the institution's annual Founders' Day exercises. Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania unveiled the gift.

ELECTION ISSUES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Leaders of All Parties Expected to Arrive in Province Soon to Lay Down Their Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—While the federal political pot in Saskatchewan, the Farmers' stronghold, has only been simmering to date, it promises to bubble over in the near future when the leaders of the three political parties carry their platform campaign into the Province. During the two weeks ending November 26, Arthur Meighen, the Premier; W. L. MacKenzie King, the Liberal leader, and T. A. Crerar, head of the Progressive forces, will lay down their policies from the public platform in Saskatchewan.

Efforts on the part of Liberals and Progressives to bring about a coalition of anti-government forces have been a failure, and a three-cornered fight in the majority of the constituencies is now a certainty. In the 16 constituencies into which the Province is divided the Progressives have a full slate of candidates nominated, with the government still lacking two for the full complement. The Liberals have nominated in nine of the ridings and more will be in the arena before December 6, election day.

While the Liberals and Progressives are busily scoring the government on its war and post-war records, the Conservatives are pinning their hopes to the tariff issue to pull them through. While they could not have expected much success on this question in a western grain growing province with a straight fight, the split between the Liberals and the Farmers Party gives them hope that even in Saskatchewan they will capture several seats. "Divide and rule," says Charles Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, "is the government's game in Saskatchewan."

Attacking Opposing Parties

While the Liberals and Progressives are attacking the government on its record, a counter-attack is being conducted by the government against both parties. In this province, Mr. MacKenzie King's attitude on the tariff has been subjected to censure, the Conservatives declaring that he allows his followers in Quebec to talk protectionist, while elsewhere he is preaching the doctrine of a downward revision of the tariff.

T. A. Crerar, while characterized by government speakers and writers as adopting a "holier than thou" attitude, is associated with the United Grain Growers, Limited, which in turn is charged with having mulcted its farmer shareholders of large quantities of grain by building false bottoms in its terminal elevators and tapping the contents to conceal the existence of "overages." Mr. Crerar's charge that through the tariff the "big interests" are being permitted to take what belongs to the people of the country are countered by the declaration that Mr. Crerar himself is the head of the biggest interest in Canada with the exception of the railways and the banks.

Mr. Meighen's Promise

Mr. Meighen has promised the farmers a national wheat marketing scheme. The other two parties have not formulated any definite project for the relief of the farmers' economic troubles, but have contented themselves with scoring the Premier's proposal as an election scheme designed to catch votes and point to the fact that during the past year he has refused to listen to repeated demands for the restoration of the Canada Wheat Board. Even in the cities this question is a live issue, as illustrated by the query put to Dr. Hugh MacLean, the Progressive nominee for Regina, who was asked what attitude he would take if returned to Ottawa in the event of a wheat marketing project for the farmers being formulated.

Both Progressives and Conservatives have been criticized in Saskatchewan for the methods adopted at nominating conventions. While the Liberals threw their convention wide open in Regina, the Progressives permitted only delegates from district meetings open to the general public to take part in their nominating convention, though the public was permitted to attend in the rôle of spectators.

MILK DISTRIBUTORS ARE CALLED A TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Trust and conspiracy charges made by striking members of the Milk Drivers Union against the New York Milk Conference Board have led to the beginning of an investigation of that board and the distributors belonging to it, by Edward A. Swann, district attorney of New York County, and Harry E. Lewis, district attorney of Kings County. Criminal prosecutions will be started if such a course is warranted by alleged evidence in possession of the union. Similar charges have been laid by the union before three other county prosecutors. The union's attorney says that the union has documentary evidence, including proof of the enormous profits of what he calls the "milk trust," which he is sure will show that the laws are being violated. He insists that the distributors are conspiring to increase the price of milk, and that a capable man could show the board to be a trust in three days.

The Milk Conference Board say that they have already been exonerated from such charges.

SCHOOL STUDY OF ARMS CONFERENCE

Dr. Payson Smith Stresses the Importance of the Results of Parley to Those in the Schools

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Taking cognizance of the importance of the results of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, and following out the request of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, has urged all superintendents of schools and high school principals to bring articles and editorials in the daily press to the systematic attention of students during the sessions of the Conference. Comment and discussion on the deliberations at Washington is recommended.

"The deliberations of this Conference are of such world-wide significance, and its conclusions will affect so vitally the lives of pupils now enrolled in our public schools, that it seems fitting to give a prominent place to the work of the Conference," says Dr. Smith in his letter to the school heads in the municipalities of Massachusetts.

"The methods of discussing the deliberations of the Conference will vary and be affected by local conditions. May I take the liberty, however, of suggesting that the work in current events and history and civics be arranged so as to include some of the important aspects of the Conference.

"For material in connection with this special study, pupils will find in the daily press extremely valuable reports prepared by special writers of unusual prominence. Editorials will likewise be found to be of great value. They should be brought into the class room for comment and discussion. Articles from the current magazines will also be found to be useful in providing a background for the study of the daily developments as these are reported from the Conference.

"Much of the material with reference to this Conference will be lost unless some attempt is made to give it permanent form. It would seem, therefore, that a committee of students, working under the guidance of a member of the teaching force, might be able to prepare in form for permanent preservation the best current reports of the Conference. Such a collection will be of great value if placed in the library or in the reference room of the school."

CHILEAN PRESIDENT URGED NOT TO RESIGN

SANTIAGO, Chile—Arthur Alessandri, President of Chile, is reported to have signed a decree during a cabinet meeting on Thursday, delegating the presidential power of the Republic to Ismael Tocornal, Premier and Minister of the Interior. The afternoon papers assert that the President later temporarily withdrew his resignation on the urgent request of all the ministers.

The reason for the President's desiring to turn over power to Señor Tocornal is alleged to have been the obstructionist policy of Congress toward legislation introduced by him, which he considered most important for the country's welfare, and also lack of cooperation in otherwise carrying out his program.

CIVILIANS ORGANIZED FOR PROHIBITION WORK

DETROIT, Michigan — A national civilian vigilance organization designed to aid in prohibition enforcement was launched here yesterday at a meeting attended by Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, federal, state and municipal liquor officers, and representatives of reform and civic bodies.

S. S. Kresge of Detroit was delegated to act as permanent chairman and choose a committee or nine members to conduct the work of organization.

AMERICAN ACADEMY ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Academy of Arts and Letters yesterday filled the vacancies in its numbers by the election of Charles Dana Gibson, artist; Henry Bacon architect, and Joseph Pennell, illustrator and etcher.

MANY CHANGES IN BANK LAWS URGED

Recent Developments in Banking Field Result in Suggestions for Greater Regulation to a Special Committee on Revision

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Changes in the general Massachusetts banking laws and regulations affecting all varieties of banking organizations have been recommended to a special commission appointed to consider the revision of banking laws, which will hold a hearing on the proposals at the State House on the afternoon of November 21. In view of the failure of several trust companies during the past year and other complications in the banking field, the deliberations and probable recommendations of the committee are regarded as significant in Massachusetts, and its decisions are felt to be of interest throughout the United States.

The largest number of suggestions apply to trust companies, and include proposals that authority be given to the board of bank incorporators to decline to issue certificates to do business and to provide earlier termination of unused charters and charters of merged banks. It is requested also that stockholders of a closed bank be promptly assessed in the discretion of the bank commissioner, that provision be made for further limitation of liabilities when the reserve is depleted and that daily or weekly reports of reserves to the bank commissioner be required.

It is asked that banks be prohibited from loaning on their own stock, directly or indirectly, and that a trust company be prevented from paying any dividend if losses have at any time been sustained by any such corporation, equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand. Another suggestion would have every trust company, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of its net profits of the preceding period for which said dividend is to be paid to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to 25 per cent of its capital stock.

Real Estate Loans

With regard to real estate investments for banking purposes, it is proposed that limits shall include any mortgage on the property owned directly or indirectly by a trust company. Clarification of the statutes dealing with real estate investments outside the Commonwealth is asked. A law is asked, applicable to savings departments of trust companies and savings banks alike, providing that the rate of interest on deposits shall not exceed the rate of 4 per cent per annum while there are losses or bond depreciation equal to or in excess of the undivided profits.

Discussion on savings deposits will be held on a variety of recommendations, which include suggestions that savings department depositors have a prior claim in case of liquidation, and, conversely, that such depositors shall have no preference over commercial depositors. The abolition of savings departments of trust companies is asked, complete segregation of commercial and savings departments is urged, and prevention of "straw" loans is demanded. Proposals also seek limitation of the number of directors, public control of the sale of trust company shares, better definition of the liabilities of directors, and limitation of deposits in savings departments of trust companies.

In the general laws changes to bring all persons or corporations doing business in the manner of a bank under the bank commissioner's office are asked. Application for loans and approval by investment committees under oath is proposed, approval of the personnel of investment committees by the bank commissioner, asked, and prohibition of directors, trustees or officers of a bank from holding office or serving on the board of investment of any other bank or in any realty company, suggested.

Interest on Deposits

Other laws are proposed allowing savings banks and savings departments of trusts to pay interest for the full time of deposit and requiring a bank to pay into the state treasury a cash surplus equal to its capital stock before doing business. A state depositors' guaranty fund is suggested. Periodic revision of the code of investments and securities which may be taken as collateral is urged.

Reflecting a recently active sentiment it is proposed that a certain percentage of savings bank deposits be invested in small real estate holdings and dwelling house loans. It is also suggested that savings banks be allowed to receive deposits and make loans in the same manner as the cooperative bank, providing the loans are amortized in the manner of the cooperative bank. Investment in stocks subject to assessment would be prohibited.

Foreign and private banks would be brought under equally stringent regulations and the same supervision as other banks if one suggestion is adopted. Stricter regulation and expedition of the processes of forwarding money is asked, and incorporation of foreign and private banks urged. Cooperative banks would be allowed to increase the limit of investment in joint accounts, forbidden to issue paid-up shares, allowed to extend the issue of paid-up shares, and to increase the maximum loans.

GASOLINE TAX FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As an alternative to the proposal of John N. Cole, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, that registration fees for automobiles be considerably increased to meet the growing expenses of highway maintenance, representatives of automobile interests, in conference with the commissioner, have proposed that the necessary sums be raised by a levy of one cent per gallon on all gasoline sold within the State. Mr. Cole is said to regard the idea with some favor, and it is intimated that it may be included in his recommendations.

Estimates of the Department of Public Works place the annual expenditure necessary for the construction and upkeep of highways for the next 20 years at $15,000,000. About $4,750,000 will be realized from fees as they now stand. Feeling, however, that the largest interest in good roads is that of the automobilist, the department proposes registration fee increases apportioned by classes of vehicle to provide revenue more nearly equaling the necessary cost.

An equitable form of taxation for road maintenance is seen, however, in the suggested gasoline tax, the quantity of fuel used being an accurate measure of the use of the roads. Revenue from this can be based only on estimate, however. Assuming that there will be 350,000 motor vehicles registered in Massachusetts in 1922, and that the daily gasoline consumption per vehicle be conservatively set at two gallons, the daily revenue from the state tax would be $7000, and the annual return $2,555,000. The chief difficulty pointed out is that of collection and assurance that the Commonwealth would get all the tax collected or supposed to be collected.

MEXICANS ALERT TO STOP ARMS SMUGGLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—The Mexican border from Tiajuana to Calexico is being vigilantly watched by Mexican federal troops and secret service agents in an effort to prevent the smuggling of arms into Lower California. A temporary revolutionary flurry is the cause of these precautions.

Summary executions of several alleged plotters against the Mexican Government have been reported from Mexicali, where Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, commander of the Lower California military forces, has his headquarters. Diligent search is being made for rifles and ammunition said to have been smuggled across the border line near Tecate, and the Mexican Government has revoked all permits to carry arms in that country.

WORLD ESSAY CONTEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The American School Citizenship League announces that its world essay contest for 1921-22, which is open to students of all countries, will be divided into two parts and cash prizes will be given for the three best essays in each. One will be open to students in normal schools and teachers' colleges and will be on the subject, "The Function of Education in the Promotion of International Understanding." The other will be open to seniors in secondary schools on the subject, "The Essential Foundations of a Cooperating World."

WATERWAYS CONVENTION PLACES

SAVANNAH, Georgia—The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in convention here, announced yesterday that it would hold its next meeting in Portland, Maine. The 1923 meeting was voted to Newark, New Jersey, and that of 1926 to Philadelphia. The latter date was fixed far ahead because the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence then will be observed in Philadelphia.

MR. FORD AMENDS POWER PLANT BID

Manufacturer Confers With the Secretary of Commerce and Will Discuss Muscle Shoals Project With Secretary of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Henry Ford, whose offer to take over the development of the Muscle Shoals power and nitrate plant has been for some time under consideration by the government, came to Washington yesterday to confer with officials as to the project. Yesterday afternoon he discussed the latest developments in his plan with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and today will have a conference with the Secretary of War.

The difficulty which has thus far prevented any closing of a contract is the discrepancy in the estimates for the work of damming the Tennessee River, and other construction work, as drawn up by Mr. Ford and by government engineers. It is understood that there has been submitted a slight modification of the original plan, but whether this will make the project acceptable to Congress is a matter of speculation. Mr. Ford still offers to undertake amortization to the amount of $28,000,000 for construction of the two dams. It has been estimated by the government that the final cost will be in the neighborhood of $60,000,000, while Mr. Ford stands firm on the estimates of his own corps of engineers that the cost will be only about $40,000,000.

It is understood that he outlined to Mr. Hoover the feasibility of the government covering the difference between his financial obligation of $28,000,000 and the final cost, placed by him at the lower figure. The difference will be made up, in his opinion, by the improvement in river navigation as a result of constructing the dams. He pointed out that the government had spent considerable sums of money in the past for the purpose of opening up navigation and that the money to be advanced by the government after his own financial obligation ends will not be incommensurate with the advantages to be derived from this source.

Mr. Ford stood by his original contention that the estimates are unnecessarily high, being based on inflated prices, and that a privately conducted enterprise can be carried out more economically than one managed by the government.

GERMAN LLOYD LINE TO RESUME SAILINGS

NEW YORK, New York—After a lapse of seven years the North German Lloyd Company will reestablish its offices in various sections of the United States preparatory to the announced resumption of a fortnightly cabin and third-class passenger service from Bremen and New York.

The entire building at 18 Pearl Street, New York City, has been leased for the head offices of the company. Mr. Charles von Helmolt, who has been associated with the company for the past 25 years, and who has been the company's general manager here since 1910, will be in charge.

The service will be maintained at present with the S. S. Seydlitz, S. S. Hanover and S. S. Yorck, the first sailing to be from Bremen by the S. S. Seydlitz February 15 and from New York March 7. Other steamers will be added later.

Reich and Lievre
RICH AND LEE-Ā-VER
EVERYWHERE IN CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Oakland
Sacramento
San Diego
Fresno
Stockton
San Jose

Special
Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Coats
$24.50 and $35.00
Special
Men's Overcoats
$35—$40—$45
Dunham Bros.
76 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE
COMPLETELY FURNISHED
FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
Original Investment Approximately $350,000.00
Located in the exclusive Wilshire residence district of Los Angeles, California. OUTSIDE construction Colonial ivory stucco, marble, and stone; the roof being of green tile. INSIDE finished in ivory, mahogany, and oak; with large tile mantels and fireplaces in living and dining rooms.
All rugs, draperies, furnishings, etc., etc., specially made. Walls of halls and main rooms covered with tapestry. No item of convenience and equipment is absent, including private telephone system.
FIRST FLOOR: Reception hall; dining room with enclosed porch annex; living room; billiard room; lounging room; kitchen; pantry; servants' hall; cold storage room; and two lavatories.
SECOND FLOOR: Four masters' rooms, including three baths with boudoir and dressing rooms; two enclosed porches; conservatory; library; linen room; sewing room; maid's room and toilet.
THIRD FLOOR: Two servants' rooms, with bath; large cedar storage room; dark room for photo developing; and storage room 22 x 52 feet.
BASEMENT: Small ballroom; two servants' rooms, with bath; laundry, drying room, etc.; two storage rooms, one equipped for storage of fruit, vegetables, etc.; water filter and softener; ice and vacuum machines; crude-oil furnace.
GARAGE: Accommodating three cars. With 3-room apartment and bath on second floor for chauffeur.
This home occupies a corner lot 155 x 130 feet, commanding an unobstructed view of the mountains to the north and west; and will be sold on reasonable terms.
PRICE $200,000.00
Inspection arranged by appointment. Photographs, etc., furnished nonresidents.
WM. R. SPENDRUP 217 Herman W. Heilman Building,
Northeast corner Spring and Fourth Streets.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

LEWANDOS DYEING CLEANSING LAUNDERING
Adjustments OF Prices
Have recently been made from time to time as practical in all lines of our business We have made no reductions in wages but some supplies have cost less and we have given our patrons the advantage We always keep our prices as low as consistent with absolutely the best *quality* of work and high class of employees
LEWANDOS
Americas
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
BOSTON
And All Large Cities of the East
Telephone Service Back Bay 3900
Six Trunk Lines
Delivery System in Boston and Suburbs
"*You Can Rely on Lewandos*"

CLEARING WAY FOR SPANISH SUCCESS

Capture of Zeluan Prepares the Ground for a Final Overthrow of Moroccan Rebels, in Spanish Leaders' Opinion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELILLA, Morocco—The War Minister, John de la Cierva, who pays his second visit to Melilla since Spain took up recently this new task that has been laid upon her, and who brings with him an autograph letter of warm congratulation from the King to General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, comes at an auspicious hour. Zeluan, after the very careful approach to it that became necessary, has fallen to the Spanish forces. Its loss in July had a depressing effect for a little while on Spain, for it seemed then that the whole of this eastern section of the zone was collapsing, and it was this loss, which was inevitable when the Spanish forces—not then what they are now—could not go to the support of the brave little garrison that hung out well, that caused the remarkable telegram to be sent from Tangier to London gravely announcing that Melilla was now "all that was left to Spain!" At the same time it was stated that the Spaniards had then in a few days lost what it had taken them half a generation to gain, and that in effect they were virtually done for. For a time Abd el Krim made his headquarters at Zeluan.

But now the Spaniards hold the Atlater-Taxuda plateau, which controls the entire country round about, including the much-discussed and much-used Mont Gurugu; the rebel forces are thinning, as the result not only of heavy losses but of desertions in great numbers consequent upon those losses, which the natives grievously dislike; the rebels in a deserting mood are crossing the River Kert westward whenever they have the opportunity and as fast as they can, which means they will be out of the present era of operations and not likely to enter any others after their recent experiences; and Abd el Krim is known to be rather pessimistic now and to be making extreme but only moderately successful efforts for the resuscitation of his dwindling army. The High Commissioner is less disposed than anyone at the present time to indulge in any form of prophecy; his watchword is caution and security always, and he has achieved the most remarkable success in his operations. But there are many of those about him who do not hesitate to suggest that all that the Spaniards lost in July will have been recovered before November is ended, and probably a little besides. As to the "general rising" throughout Morocco, which was also confidently prophesied from Tangier, it is interesting to know that native recruits for the Spanish Army in the east are now being obtained in numbers from these western parts.

Melilla Is Cheerful

All goes well, and Melilla is cheerful to a degree. The history of Spain in Morocco has been intimately and most unpleasantly associated with Mont Guruga, which has constantly seemed to be hanging like a threat over the little city, and it was not an unwelcome sight when, the other night, following upon the Spanish occupation of Gurugu, fires were seen at many points round it, lighting up the mountain with a circle of flame which was likened to a gigantic brazier, the effect being very awe inspiring. Those fires that shot up from so many different points represented each a Moorish village or tiny collection of houses or huts with which the mountain was bespattered, each being, as it were, something of a small rebel fort, and a serious menace to Spain. There was nothing for it but to destroy them, and clear the mountain up as it had never been cleared before; hence this extreme illumination, one of the most remarkable of its kind that have been witnessed.

It cannot be any surprise that after this the rebels in this part of the disputed country show a strong disposition to give in, and do so accordingly, despite all the exhortations of Abd el Krim and his faithful lieutenant, Abdu. The tribes of Beni Sicar, Beni bu Ifrur and Beni bu Gafar, who belong to the country between the River Kert and the eastern limits of the Spanish zone, have now been obliged to submit, and as the result Abd el Krim's army sustains a grievous reduction, for, apart from numbers these were among the very best of his fighting men. They are making a virtue of necessity, and so, too, are the Guelaya tribesmen, giving up all their guns and rifles and offering the utmost assurances that for the future they are pro-Spanish only. There is reason to believe that they are now finally convinced that it is to their interest to be so. It would need a remarkable leader to stir these people up to armed resistance again, for Abd el Krim seems to have done everything conceivable for his own cause, and to have done it nothing short of splendidly. As a leader and the hope of the natives, he is in many respects greater than Raisuli, clever and resourceful as the latter has been. Abd el Krim is quicker, more energetic, more resourceful and more capable of surprise in attack. His prestige counts for something, but he does not rely on mere prestige as Raisuli has constantly done. Of course the two are very different beings, although they stand as the chief native rebel figures in Spanish Morocco, and there is no evidence to show that Abd el Krim possesses any of that remarkable cunning and diplomatic skillfulness that have always made Raisuli such a masterful figure.

There has been some surprise, perhaps not unnaturally, that Zeluan was not taken sooner. Nador, its sister town, on the same railway to the north of it, was recaptured by the Spaniards several days before, and it seemed then that there would be little to do but walk to Zeluan. The more did this become the impression when it was discovered that the rebel army, or that part of it which had been conducting the defense in these parts, had been to a large extent withdrawn, leaving a force of only about 1200 men to do the best they could in holding the place and troubling the Spaniards while the main army was established in a new position nearer to the Kert. There was an idea also that Abd el Krim had hopes of drawing the Spanish Army in great force down here and then launching a big attack on Melilla. Lines of trenches were dug outside Zeluan, the defense being conducted by a Moor of much account, Si Ben Ali Abbemlki.

There was thus every reason for the High Commissioner's decision to move on to Zeluan with much caution and slowly, especially as the more important movements in other parts were not at all impeded by not being in possession of this position. A fortnight before the recapture of the place a detachment of Spanish cavalry made a dash forward and came to within a kilometer of the defenses, but at this point Moorish cavalry emerged to oppose them, and, bearing down upon their flank with great intrepidity, made them turn back.

What bothered the Spaniards most, however, was the guerrilla warfare that the rebels were carrying on all the time between Nador and Zeluan. Sharpshooters were stationed all over the hills, and they made the Spanish advance very difficult. However, orders were given for the definite movement on to Zeluan to be undertaken, and, arrangements being as perfect as possible, Generals Sanjurjo and Cabanella went forward and took it. The former drove the defenders from their trenches, and when the Moorish cavalry came out again and showed fight Cabanella quickly disposed of them. The rebels, after these preliminaries, showed no disposition for further hostilities, for which they were manifestly too weak. Realizing they had no chance they took to flight as quickly as they could, the Spaniards making some pursuit and sending a squadron of bombing aeroplanes after the retreating enemy, who suffered much as the consequence.

Spaniards Capture a Stronghold

Zeluan was found in a very bad state, and, though Abd el Krim himself behaves humanely to his prisoners, there was further evidence at Zeluan that some of his chief lieutenants are not similarly disposed despite the leader's warning that he would severely punish anyone guilty of cruelty to Spanish prisoners. Posts have been established round Zeluan and the position secured.

The Spanish flag is now floating from the highest point of Mont Gurugu; this is really a striking achievement. Abd el Krim wished to keep his hold upon the mountain at any cost, and he sent out orders which were as near to the command that positions must be held to the very last as he dared make them. He himself commanded his army in person, and as three Spanish columns, led by Generals Sanjurjo, Cabanella and Federico Berenguer (the High Commissioner's brother) came on, he made the most desperate attempts to cut them, devoting special attention to Sanjurjo. His men rushed on in mass waves, on the German system, upon which their tactics have been modeled so far as has been practicable, and their close formation made them a sad prey to the Spanish machine guns. It is said that they lost 1200, and these are losses on a scale that the Moors have not known before, so that it is little wonder that so many tribes are coming forward to surrender unconditionally. Abd el Krim held large numbers of reserves in the rear, and as big gaps were rent in his lines, he rushed the reserves up to fill them.

Mr. de la Cierva has been consulting with the High Commissioner upon the future plan of campaign. It is not likely that there will be any undue delay, and there is an increasing belief that in the end the revolt of July will be found to have made for good and that the Spanish pacification will proceed much more rapidly and expeditiously afterward. Supply arrangements are now working splendidly, and the new cable between Melilla and Malaga is being put in commission.

GOVERNOR NESTOS IN OFFICE NEXT WEEK

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Control of the North Dakota State administration will pass from the Nonpartisan League to the independent faction at 3 p. m., November 23, when the three state officials chosen in the recent recall election will take office.

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier will end a five-year tenure, turning his office over to R. A. Nestos of Minot, selected to replace him by a majority of 4090, the vote totals showing 107,333 and 111,423.

Two other new officials to take office November 23 are Sveinbjorn Johnson, who succeeds Attorney-General William Lemke, and Joseph A. Kitchen, replacing John N. Hagen, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

The State Canvassing Board, under call of Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, will meet at 10 a. m., November 23, to canvas the result of the October 28 election. Immediately after it has made known the result the new officials will be sworn in.

The semi-official figures on the election, tabulated from returns furnished by all county auditors, give 111,985 votes for Johnson and 105,027 for Lemke; 111,612 for Kitchin and 105,383 for Hagen.

MASONRY GROWING FAST IN CHESHIRE

Consecration of Nine New Lodges in County Brings Its Total to 121, With Others in View

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — Motherland Lodge, from the day of its consecration in 1918, has always tried, and with conspicuous success, to live up to its ideal of acting as a connecting link between the English-speaking brethren in all parts of the world. It has never, however, achieved a higher point than a few evenings since on the occasion of the installation of Richard Gill, deputy provincial grand master of West Yorkshire, as master in succession to W. Fell Clark of Caladh, provincial grand master of Argyll and the Isles. There were present brethren from three continents—Europe, America, and Australasia, including representatives of high standing from the grand lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, headed by Sir Frederick Halsey, deputy grand master of England. Nine propositions for joining membership were received, three of whom hailed from Scotland and one from the United States, so that Motherland Lodge is still carrying out the aim for which it was formed. Among the speakers was Dr. G. E. MacLean, former president of Iowa State University. He replied for America, which he described as one of the "grand" children of the Motherland, a pun which was received with applause. America was possessed with the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity, for which the Masonic Order and particularly that lodge stood.

The master, Richard Gill, responding to the toast, said that the lodge had been formed with one great ideal which they intended to maintain—to foster the spirit of brotherhood throughout the length and breadth of the world. Had they thought of what they could do if they only grasped Freemasonry as it should be grasped, and what a tremendous power the craft would be if all the brethren took the interest in the brotherhood they should take? What would it mean if every brother tried to live his Masonry?

Definition of Charity

According to the Somerset Calendar, which has just been issued, the past year has witnessed the formation of one Craft Lodge, one Royal Arch Chapter, and one Mark Lodge, of which the provincial grand master, W. Long, is the first master. A warrant has also been granted for another Arch chapter at Crewkerne. There were 200 initiations and over £1317 was contributed to charities. A provincial grand lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland has also been inaugurated, with J. W. S. Godding as provincial grand master.

A successful sale of work has just been held at the Masonic Hall, Morpeth, organized by the De Ogle Lodge, No. 636. Dr. Hugh Dickie, in opening it, said that the Masonic movement meant much to them. It was a society of men bound together by ties of brotherhood, love, and charity. This last named did not mean giving sixpence to any beggar who might come along. They were working throughout the country against anarchism and Bolshevism. There was good hope for the old country when such large numbers of young men are joining Freemasonry. The De Ogle Lodge has now been in existence for 70 years and is thriving well. The old premises having become unsuitable for the growing membership, the present hall and grounds have been secured.

The old council offices at Swinton have been secured for the purposes of a Masonic hall, and there within the past few days Sir William Raynor has consecrated the Rockingham Lodge, No. 4282.

Freemasonry in Brighton

The Masonic craft has once more found a home in Chipping Sodbury. The Tyndall Lodge, No. 1363, met there from 1871, the year of its foundation, until 1885, when it removed to Staple Hill, and since that time Chipping Sodbury has been without a lodge. Now, however, the Sodbury Vale Lodge, No. 4329, has been consecrated by Capt. F. K. Foster, deputy provincial grand master. Chaplain Kirby-Turner, in his oration, alluding to the present world-wide unrest, said that they had all looked for better things as the result of the events of the last few years. Changes in thought and life and customs had altered many things. Only Freemasonry had not altered: the same sound basic rules that guided the brethren in the past were still finding the brethren of today.

Considering the recent rapid growth of Craft Masonry in Brighton—five new lodges having been formed in just two years—it is not surprising that this should have extended itself to Arch and Mark Masonry, and within the past few days an Arch chapter and a Mark lodge have been consecrated at "London-by-the-Sea," as Brighton is generally known. The Mark lodge is called the Persevere, No. 732, the name being selected because it is the family motto of Provincial Grand Master Maj. R. Lawrence Thornton, whose reign has been marked not alone by increase of numbers but by widespread enthusiasm respecting the character of the work done in the lodges. In consecrating the lodge, Major Thornton alluded to the connective characteristics of the degree. Results, he said, must be the evidence of sincerity, while loyalty to the motto under which they would be at their own request enrolled, must be beneficial to the order in general and to themselves in particular. Especially he asked them, even at the risk of paucity of new members, although he did not anticipate this, to exercise care as to the suitability of new candidates. A coincidence which augurs well for the lodge is that its number on the roll is identical with that of the Royal Brunswick Lodge and Royal Sussex Chapter, both of these being strong in numbers and located in Brighton.

Order Gains in Cheshire

Sir John Arthur Godwin, first Lord Mayor of Bradford, has bequeathed £600 to the provincial grand master of West Yorkshire for Masonic charities, in addition to 20 per cent of the residue of his estate, such percentage being estimated at nearly £20,000 for such Masonic or other charities he may select.

During the past year nine new lodges have been consecrated in the county of Cheshire, bringing up the total to 121, and arrangements have been made for the consecration of five others, which will make the county one of the largest in England. It has now a membership of some 8000 brethren, showing an increase since 1919 of some 20 per cent, which has led to a corresponding increase in donations to the Masonic institutions. Lieut.-Col. Cornwall Legh, provincial grand master, has received an invitation to preside at the 1925 festival of the Benevolent Institution. That year will mark the bicentenary of the provincial grand lodge—the first to be appointed under the Grand Lodge of England—which is therefore the mother lodge of 74 subjurisdictions of England.

The Earl of Radnor, grand superintendent of Wiltshire, has consecrated the Thynne Royal Arch Chapter at Warminster. Sir Arthur Holbrook has also consecrated a new Mark Lodge at Portsmouth, the Portsdown, No. 739. Since the appointment of Provincial Grand Secretary C. C. Cook, more than 400 members have joined the province, which has grown in numerical strength from 544 to 1073 since 1912, when the Rev. F. Bethume Norman Lee was appointed provincial grand master.

IRISH BUTTER SHIPPED TO UNITED STATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The opening up of a butter trade between Ireland and America has for some time past been under consideration, and the first sample consignment of seven tons has been shipped from Queenstown to New York. Whether it would find acceptance there, when compared with Dutch butter, remained to be proved, and many doubts were entertained on this point, since the Rev. C. Fitzgerald complained at a meeting of the Limerick County Committee of Agriculture, a little while ago, that the standard of Irish butter had fallen from second to fifth place since the war began. He stated that the practice of watering the butter and overcharging it with salt was the cause, and this was corroborated by Mr. Hanlon, secretary of the Irish Farmers Union, who said that in addition to this the butter was often held up until it was rancid or moldy. In pre-war days the Irish article held its own with the Danish, and was even preferred.

That the abnormal demand for this commodity during the war has led to such "demoralization" was the opinion of experts, but happily the producers guilty of the reprehensible practices mentioned were comparatively few. It is evident, however, from inquiries that they have seriously injured the reputation of Irish butter, and the matter is being warmly taken up by traders with a view to stopping the grievance. The butter is in future to be examined by an independent committee before export, and it must bear the brand of the Irish Dairy Association, this brand not to be placed on any consignment that does not score 92 per cent marks or that contains over 16 per cent of water. The Dairy Association and the Management of Creameries express their determination to get the Irish butter once again up to the Danish standard.

CALIFORNIA RANCH AUCTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Another of the famous old California ranches that have been held practically intact from the time that the Spaniards owned the State, to be broken up is the Everett Ranch in the Moorpark district of Ventura county. It went under the auctioneer's hammer and was sold in 15 and 25 acre tracts.

ROYAL DUTCH EXPANDS

NEW YORK, New York—The stockholders of the Union Oil Company of Delaware have nuanimously ratified the plan for merging all of its properties with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company. The plan involves all of the American interests of the Royal Dutch Company, excepting its tankers.

JAPAN'S PLACE IN THE CONFERENCE

Island Empire's Policy Is Represented as Most Conciliatory, a Fact Calculated to Facilitate the Work of the Delegates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The success of the Conference on Limitation of Armament depends more than most people realize upon the attitude of Japan. Contrary to expressions of opinion from some quarters, Japan showed herself supremely loyal to the Allies. As any student of international politics is well aware she had temptations which must have been almost overwhelming.

Take Australia, which has been called the "natural overflow for the Japanese," for instance. The Commonwealth had placed upward of 400,000 of her finest military material 12,000 miles from Melbourne, and these men were so engaged with the German enemy that a rapid return for the defense of Australia was out of the question. Then the ships of the Australian Navy were almost all with the Imperial Grand Fleet in the North Sea.

To put the matter briefly, Australia lay practically defenseless if the hordes of the Eastern Island Empire had really intended to take advantage of the situation and, incidentally, of Australia. What then actually happened? The Japanese not only refrained from using their up-to-date and very efficient navy for aggression against Australia, but actually helped to escort the Australian imperial force across the sea to the theater of war. It may be taken, then, that Japan clearly and practically demonstrated to the world her intention, through thick and thin, to adhere sincerely to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Now all this is of paramount importance in regard to Japan's position in the council chamber at Washington.

The most urgent questions have either been settled or are on their way to satisfactory finalization. The first of these is Yap. This settlement of the outstanding difference between Japan and the United States lays down that the latter shall enjoy free access to the island for cable purposes, but otherwise the whole administration and organization of Yap is left to the Japanese in fulfillment of the Treaty of Versailles. The powers of Japan in regard to the island as mandatory therefore remain as they were. In this manner an important point of possible conflict between the Eastern Empire and the United States has been disposed of.

Railroads in China Cause of Unrest

Another difficulty in the way of peace in the East was the Shantung question, but this somewhat later appeared to be well on the way to an amicable settlement by the offer made to China by Japan. The latter country again invited the Chinese Government to come to an agreement over Shantung on the lines that she be prepared to forgo certain rights conferred by the Versailles Treaty, on condition that China accept an arrangement for the joint working of the railway. If this agreement should be concluded, there could be no doubt that Japan would be making some real concession, but the true stumblingblock is the railway.

The Chinese distrust the proferred "joint" control of the line, as they [illegible] that Japan would have to lend China money to enable that country to acquire the necessary half share in the railway. This loan would give to Japan a lien on the railway in addition to her half share, and she would thus obtain a predominant interest in the concern. This China naturally refuses to countenance. The situation became, on account of the offer of Japan, to some extent clarified.

Now it is interesting to examine what Japan's attitude at the Conference will be in regard to disarmament. It has been stated in well informed quarters that Japan is prepared to base her naval strength on that of America and Britain. In regard to the United States it is said that she would be content with a fleet in the ratio of two ships to the American three, and these figures are based on the fact that Japan is 5000 miles from America, who would require, operating from such a distant base, a fleet of twice the strength of Japan if a successful naval war were waged on the Island Empire. Concerning Britain the same argument is applied, and as England is double the distance from Japan as compared with America, Japan might consider that her two ships would be equivalent to the British four. In regard to the standard to be maintained toward America the Japanese proposed two-thirds basis is entirely contingent on the present naval situation, that is, in the absence of American first-class fortified bases nearer to Japan. If, for instance, America should strongly fortify Guam and Manila, the situation would be quite changed and the ratio destroyed. From this Japan argues that the naval situation will be entirely controlled by the United States, and any development by that country must mentally react on the Japanese naval program.

Cost of Capital Ships

There is, however, a much greater and more significant factor at work than any artificial "ratio" or "follow my leader" policy, and that is the present colossal cost of such luxuries as "capital" ships which now mulct the nation who wishes to indulge in such weapons in a price for each ship of from £8,000,000 to £12,000,000. This represents the initial outlay and does not, of course, include maintenance charges, which are proportionately heavy.

Now disarmament can only follow the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement in regard to the peace of the Pacific, and it will therefore be instructive to investigate the peace policy of Japan. Mr. Hara, the former Prime Minister of Japan, may be quoted as sufficient authority on this all-important point. He said that Japan's foreign policy is entirely free from ulterior motives or diplomatic maneuvering, being based on the maintenance of the friendly cooperation of the powers and the preservation of the peace of the world.

Recognizing the predominance of Great Britain and America in world politics, Japan believes that a rapprochement between the three powers would result in removing the causes of unrest. The national fortunes of the country being vitally bound up with stable political conditions and safety of persons, property and travel in China and Siberia, Japan is anxious to settle all pending questions and at the same time help to develop the resources of the two countries, beside which she has no other ambition.

The former Prime Minister maintained that the charge that Japan is militaristic or aggressive is unjustifiable, because since the outbreak of the European war she has not increased her armaments except by additions previously planned.

"Wars Waged to Preserve Existence"

Mr. Hara added that Japan's past wars were waged to preserve the existence and welfare of her people, and this is still a pressing necessity owing to her steadily increasing population, and the scarcity of food supplies. She believes, therefore, that the peace of the world depends essentially on throwing open the world to all comers, not necessarily unconditionally, but so as to insure the free and unrestricted transportation of supplies and the removal of all artificial economic barriers, thus guaranteeing the security of all.

If the true attitude of Japan was correctly represented by her former Prime Minister, then her attitude in the Council Chamber at Washington should be most conciliatory and practical throughout, a circumstance which should go far to insure the ultimate success of the Conference.

FORCES THAT BRITAIN MUST COMBAT TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland — Mrs. Nellie McChing, member of Parliament for Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, who is at present on a visit to Great Britain, recently addressed a meeting of the Women's Guild of Empire in Glasgow. Many of Canada's great industrial possibilities, she said, were languishing for want of Labor and Capital. If only Great Britain could have industrial peace, it would be for the great good of Canada and the world.

Want, hunger, discontent, and hatred, the speaker said, were today enemies of the country as real as the Germans had been, and unless the people of Great Britain were roused to a full sense of what was going on at the present time Germany might be able by fraud, deceit and propaganda to do what force of arms had failed to accomplish. What was needed today, Mrs. McChing said, was the development of a social consciousness.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S LETTER TO EARL HAIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Field Marshal Earl Haig fulfilled a number of engagements in Edinburgh on his recent visit to Scotland, opening a garden settlement for former soldiers and sailors, opening a naval and military institute, and speaking at a grand rally of the Edinburgh branches of the British Legion.

In the course of his speech Earl Haig said there could be no more worthy object than that of the Scottish Veterans Garden City Association, and it was in honor of their splendid Scottish regiments, Highland as well as Lowland, and out of the gratitude they must feel for the brave men of whom they were composed, that they had undertaken this work of providing comfortable homes, at least for those who had suffered most.

Earl Haig urged all former soldiers in all parts of the Empire to unite together in one great body so that they would be able to make their weight felt. That was what they were trying to bring about in the British Legion. At the present time most of them had a chance that would not come again, and it was their duty to do all they could to bring the various classes together. If they did not do that he felt that in 10 years the state of the country would be very bad indeed. They must try to develop the same spirit that was such a characteristic of the army in France and that enabled them to win the war—the spirit of comradeship.

At one of the meetings Earl Haig attended during his visit to the Scottish capital, Earl Haig read a letter he had received from President Harding of the United States, in reply to a message congratulating President Harding upon the Washington Conference. The American President's letter read as follows:

"My dear Lord Haig:

"I have received, and am deeply impressed with, the letter in which your Lordship, as president of the British Empire Service League, and in the name of 7,000,000 ex-service men of the British Empire, conveyed to me their warm congratulations upon our efforts to establish more firmly the foundations of world peace.

"In the same letter I am assured of the league's heartfelt sympathy and the strong hope that this movement may prove an important step toward the realization of those high ideals of just dealing and good will between the nations. I greatly prize this spontaneous expression of sympathy and support from an organization which holds, as does this one for which Your Lordship speaks, a unique and glorious place in the affections and respect of people everywhere on the earth who cherish liberty and fair dealing and the peaceful processes of progress. Please convey to your colleagues of the British Empire Service League my heartfelt thanks. I am, my dear Earl Haig, sincerely yours,

(Signed) "WARREN G. HARDING."

DAKOTA PEANUTS BIG AS SOUTHERN GROWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ABERDEEN, South Dakota — That peanuts, fully as large as southern grown peanuts in size, can be grown in South Dakota, has been shown by Henry Kienast, living in Edmunds County, South Dakota.

At the time he planted his corn in the spring he put eight or nine rows in peanuts, about 10 rods in length. The peanuts have ripened perfectly and are fully as large as southern grown peanuts. They yielded at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre.

NEW WALL PAPER
NOW AT ITS ZENITH
Goodbar-Goodwin Co's. Collection
is, we believe, the most noteworthy in the entire history of wall decoration. Noteworthy for amplitude of style and magnitude of stock. Embracing the best and newest creations from
THE BEST PRODUCERS OF BOTH AMERICA AND EUROPE
AT NO MORE COST THAN ORDINARY WALL PAPERS
SPECIAL SALE
CLOSING OUT OVER QUANTITIES 1921 GOODS AT HALF PRICE
Goodbar-Goodwin Co.
937 So. Broadway Los Angeles

Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Grude's
Good Footwear
537-539 So. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital $1,800,000
Resources $35,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $1,200,000
Correspondence Invited

Darling's Shop
FLOWERS FOR HER
The Shop Beautiful—304 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 63026—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883
MULLEN AND BLUETT
BROADWAY at SIXTH
Los Angeles

Book Friends
THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's has many of them—
—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—
—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—
—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary happenings either by personal visit or through its mail service—
Bullock's
Los Angeles

AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF COLONIZATION

People of Commonwealth Ready to Welcome, With Open Hand, Prospective Farm Workers From the British Isles

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The British Government has recently entirely changed its attitude in regard to the colonization of the outlying posts of Empire, therefore the proposals from the Commonwealth, for recruiting in Great Britain a million farmers for a million farms is of more than ordinary interest. A few years ago such a scheme would have produced unfriendly criticism, and there would have been indignation at any proposal to transfer from the United Kingdom, in large numbers, valuable citizens, although benefiting other parts of the Empire. The appeal for a million British farmers for a million Australian farms, helped by British capital, has struck the imagination at home, and has been cordially received in the Commonwealth.

For the greater part of the last half century Britain has viewed with an indifference verging upon hostility the efforts of distant portions of the King's dominions to attract to themselves sufficient population to reach what might be called a safety zone. Today this is changed. To some extent the war is responsible. But also largely responsible is the earnest work of a small but devoted band of enthusiasts who saw that if this great work of colonization is to be effectively achieved the cooperation of the mother country is actively needed. And for the past year or two this cooperation has been in existence. It has been, however, largely as a measure of resettlement of the demobilized armies; but the question of a larger partnership with wider activities and greater responsibilities has been raised in recent imperial conferences and the heart of the British representation has not been unresponsive.

Little Opposition to Plan

The cry from Australia for a million British farmers does not fall on deaf ears. Lord Northcliffe, during his sojourn in the Commonwealth, said he had not found opposition to settlement in Australia to be nearly as pronounced as was commonly supposed. The people are, not in fact opposed to it. But it is little to be wondered at if governments themselves, directly representative of the working classes, are a little hesitant about backing schemes of assisted settlement while numbers of Australian workers, their own supporters, are unable to find employment. This is the state of affairs today, but the federal government, which now controls immigration, recognises it as a purely temporary and local condition, and therefore very properly maintains its immigration machine in working order. A resolution of the Trades Union Congress, probably influenced by the temporary unemployment, to the effect that no scheme of assisted settlement should be supported, practically constitutes all the opposition there is in the Commonwealth to the proposal.

The scheme under review is fathered by Sir Joseph Carruthers, a former Premier of New South Wales, probably one of the best administrators Australia has seen. A proposal of this kind on a much smaller scale was submitted by Senator Millen to an Empire Migration Conference which sat at the Colonial Office under the presidency of Lord Milner and of Mr. Amery a few months ago. It was accepted generally, but the financial help which Senator Millen regarded as essential was not forthcoming, and the scheme passed to the Prime Ministers' conference in June for further consideration. There it received consideration, but instead of Britain agreeing to assist in providing developmental capital as desired by Australia, it was decided that each British settler should be given a loan by the British Government to the extent of £300 and that the Commonwealth should do the rest.

Term "Immigrant" Dropped

To make the scheme effective the provision of a sum in the vicinity of £30,000,000 is needed, spread over five or six years to be used as developmental capital, the development to take the form of railways, roads, water supply, schools, and the usual requirements of civilization, and the preparation of farms for the British migrants. Now that the British Government is already a partner in colonization the old term "immigrant" has been dropped: when a British subject moves from one portion of the King's dominions to another he is not an emigrant or an immigrant, he is a migrant. The war proved that when a Britisher migrates to Australia, England loses neither a citizen nor a soldier.

It might be said that £30,000,000 is not much for a country that has raised £300,000,000 within its own borders for war purposes. Why does not Australia raise it and go to work? There is a double answer to this. The reason is not wholly financial. But so far as it is financial it may be said that it is because 5,250,000 people have just raised locally great sums for the war, that it is difficult to undertake this additional burden and carry on the ordinary services of developing a great new country. Further complicating the financial situation is a considerable amount of former developmental loans shortly calling for redemption.

The other part of the answer is that British cooperation is needed. Great Britain is needed as a partner to secure the movement of British population within the Empire. The financial task, hard as it may be, will be faced, and already the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sir Denison Miller, has offered to find half the necessary sum if Britain will find the other half. This money is not required as a gift, but merely as a loan, though perhaps to make some tangible assistance to the scheme of development and colonization, it might be expected that the loan would be given interest free for several of the early years of the settlement.

Practical Check to Unemployment

This is then what the partnership would involve. The working would be comparatively simple. Given the money for development works, the local unemployed difficulties would at once vanish, the development would stimulate business in every way, and the new farmers would largely add to the wealth of the Empire. The partnership would mean that men now idle in Britain and actually a drag on the community would be placed in active employment and immediately become wealth producers.

Mr. Hughes recently showed that the dominions were by far Britain's best trade customers. A million new farmers in Australia would go a long way toward doubling Australia's present consuming capacity. And those consumers are British customers. This, if achieved in six years, it is considered would be the greatest stimulus ever given to British trade.

The value to Britain of adequately colonizing this great southern continent is so apparent and so real that it needs no words. It is remarkable to those who have studied the problem that more interest is not taken in it in high places in London. There is now in the Overseas Settlement Committee, in the Australian Administration in London, and in the organization in Australia, a machine capable of being put in motion at once on this scheme. Australian advices have within the past few days shown that the land, in quality and quantity beyond compare, is awaiting the railroad; that the climate is everywhere genial and friendly to man and beast, and that a generous welcome awaits the British settler from government and Australian citizen alike.

The Commonwealth is over 90 per cent British, and the government means to keep it so. It is the only country in the world besides the British Isles and New Zealand that is purely British, and in the next half century this is going to be a matter of great consequence to the Empire.

An Empire scheme of the nature indicated, vast as it is, must be tackled with strength and courage. It will mean much to the British Commonwealth and, further, it will not only help great numbers of British citizens but will extend and enlarge British rule and be of no small value to mankind generally.

PERSONNEL OF NEW IRAKIAN CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—It is officially announced by the Colonial Office in London that, King Feisul having called upon the Naqib of Baghdad, President of the Provisional Council of State in Irak, to form a new Cabinet, portfolios have been distributed as follows:

President—His Highness the Naqib;
Minister of the Interior—Haji Ahmed Namji;
Minister of Defense—Ja'far Pasha al Askari;
Minister of Finance—Sassoon Effendi Haskail;
Minister of Justice—Naji Bey Ibn Yusif al Suwaidi;
Minister of Auqaf—Saiyid Muhammad Ali Effendi al Fathil;
Minister of Commerce—Abdul Latif Pasha Mandil;
Minister of Public Works—Izzat Pasha;
Minister of Education—Shaikh Abdul Karim Jamairi;
Minister of Health—Dr. Hanna Khaiyat.

Haiji Ahmed Namji is an Iraqui who served in the Turkish reserve and was in control of the Crown Lands in the Shamiyah, where he won universal respect and esteem. Though primarily a soldier he has had considerable administrative experience.

Ja'far Pasha, probably the most widely known figure in Irakian politics, took office in the provisional government as Minister of Defense in October, 1920; was present at the Cairo Conference; and is now engaged in forming the Arab army for Irak.

Sassoon Effendi Haskail is a former Deputy for Baghdad and a member of one of the leading families of the Jewish community. He was for some time president of the budget committee in Constantinople, and, since October, 1920, had occupied the important position of Minister of Finance. His continuance in that office in the new Cabinet has given general satisfaction.

Naji Bey served with distinction as a Kaimmakam and in other capacities in various parts of the Turkish Empire; and also as Deputy Military Governor of Aleppo under the Arab Government in Syria. He is a graduate of the School of Law in Constantinople.

Saiyid Muhammad Ali Effendi al Fathil is a former Deputy for Mosul, who has served with credit as Minister of Auqaf in the provisional government since October, 1920. Abdul Latif Pasha Mandil, one of the most distinguished citizens of Basra, is a landowner and a man of marked business capacity. He took office under the provisional government as Minister for Commerce in October, 1920.

Shaikh Abdul Karim Jazairi is one of the leading Arab divines of Najaf. Izzat Pasha is the well-known Kirkukli who served with great distinction in the Turkish Army before the war. He occupied the position of Minister of Public Works in the provisional government.

Dr. Hanna Khaiyat is a native of Mosul.

IRISH OPINION ON MESSAGE TO POPE

View of Majority Is That Eamon de Valera's Note, However Sincere, Was Most Untimely

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — Until Eamon de Valera's telegram to the Pope fell like a bombshell, lovers of peace held high hopes that a settlement would shortly result from the deliberations of the conference in Downing Street, and such opinion was greatly encouraged by Mr. Lloyd George's decision to go to Washington. Then things looked unpromising, and both press and people were apparently reading sinister meanings into the Sinn Fein leader's message.

Sinn Fein Defines Stand

The official explanation that Mr. de Valera considered such action necessary is that "those who drafted" King George's reply to the Pope were aware that the phrase "the troubles in Ireland" was "a dishonest description of the British war upon Irish liberties." It suggested that the troubles were of the Irish people's own seeking, and was therefore false. "The source of the Anglo-Irish war is a foreign source," to quote Sinn Fein. The troubles, again, are "simply a British war of conquest against the Irish nation."

The Sinn Fein organ also takes exception to the words "my people" in the King's telegram to the Pope on the ground that they "prejudge the whole question of Ireland's declared independence." It says that the editorial advice given in The Times of London on October 19, if followed, might have prevented the attempt of the King's advisers to make propaganda out of the Pope's message of encouragement. The Times said:

"Those who are prepared to use every excuse that the Irish situation may seem to offer in order to raise prejudice against the present negotiations should ask themselves what the position will be if the negotiations fail. It is easy to talk of 'strong measures,' but those who lightly talk thus can hardly realize what strong measures have meant in Ireland and what they might mean again."

"Pretext to Misrepresent"

Sinn Fein repeats that peace and friendship will be made impossible if every expression of good will received from other countries by the British Government is made the pretext to misrepresent the issues between Ireland and Great Britain, and it says that Ireland's distinctive nationality and her declarations for national freedom are the foundations on which lasting peace and friendship must be based.

Some of those who claim to understand the situation read distrust between the lines of Mr. de Valera's interpretation of the King's telegram. They also credit the Sinn Fein leader with implying that his followers will tolerate no obstructive interference from any source, including the Vatican. Yet the great majority of those who have longed for peace undoubtedly regretted that the message was dispatched at this crisis. Many think that such distrust, however excusable in the past, has no justification at the present moment, and that the bona fides of His Majesty and the Premier are unimpeachable.

ENFORCING ORDER IN MALABAR AREA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The authorities have at last come to the conclusion that the definite enforcement of order over the whole of the Malabar area is going to be a lengthy process. The two chief bands of rebels under Variankannath Kunhiahmad Haji and Chem Brassoi Thangal are daily becoming more truculent and violent in their raids. The total forces of rebels at large were officially estimated at 10,000. The troops' great difficulty has been the extreme mobility of the rebels and the very guerrilla nature of the warfare carried on by them. Considerable reenforcements are on the way, mainly designed to increase the mobility and striking power of the military. They consist of Indian infantry, pack artillery armored cars and wireless sets. Whether armored cars will have much effect in such a forest country remains to be seen. The wily Moplah will probably simply step off the roads and disappear until the troops have passed on and then return and resume his depredations. That at least has been his practice.

Their latest exploits have been to ambush a small party of Dorsets. They also raided a factory where 500 Indian Christians were employed, and a village named Thuvur, with disastrous results for the inhabitants in the second case. It becomes more and more clear that the authorities blundered greatly in assuming after the capture of Ali Musaliar and his party, that everything was finished and that there might be a reduction of the forces engaged. That engagement and the two immediately preceding certainly broke the back of the rebellion, but the unfortunate and temporary pause in the operations have had a very unhappy effect.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURSE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California — Courses in the repair and upkeep of automotive vehicles, passenger cars, trucks and tractors, have been commenced by the extension department of the University of California. The course consists of lectures and shop work. Two classes, one for men, and one for women, are open for enrollments.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

HOLIDAY GIFT SUGGESTIONS

At $5.00 or less

Women's Hand Bags
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs (dozen)
Fountain Pens
Sterling Silver Pencils
Hasty-line Pads (leather)
Silk Couch Pillows
Children's Silk Umbrellas
Infants' Cashmere Sacques
Cretonne Desk Sets (four pieces)
Men's Leather Traveling Slippers

From $5.00 to 10.00

Electric Lamps (with shades)
Cloisonné Boxes
Gold-plated Pencils
Leather Telephone Pads
Men's Silk Mufflers
Sterling Silver Clocks
Sterling Silver Photo Frames
Motor Pouches
Brief Cases
Vest-pocket Kodaks

From $10.00 to 15.00

Real Lace Handkerchiefs
Thermos Sets (pitcher, glass and tray)
Letter Cases, pin seal, gold-trim
Book Ends (pair)
Mahogany Sewing Tables
Tip Tables (solid mahogany, inlaid)
Chinese Porcelain Vases (small)
Floor Lamps (wrought iron with parchment shades)

Monday Sales to precede Thanksgiving

New merchandise at special prices

A Group of

The Newest Hats

for mid-season or later wear; presenting combinations of felt with straw, and duvetyn with beaver, as well as some smart models in satin

specially priced at

$15.00

In the French Millinery Salon (Third Floor)

A Remarkable Sale of

Belgian Hand-made Laces

to begin Monday

will comprise an exceedingly large purchase of really fine laces, among them Valenciennes, point Binche, Malines, point Venise, Duchesse and point Gaze; all of which will be offered at fully

50 per cent. below the customary prices

In this extraordinary collection are collars, edgings, center pieces, doylies and other decorative lace pieces of great attractiveness and desirability

A splendid opportunity for purchasing the unusual gift at an unusual price.

(First Floor)

5,400 Yards of

Imported Ginghams

30 and 31 inches wide; comprising a pleasing variety of checks in the desired colors

exceptionally priced at

58c. per yard

(First Floor)

A New Purchase of

Misses' Frocks

in five distinctive models

for afternoon, street, dinner and theater-wear; showing interesting developments in Canton crepe (with and without chiffon combination), chiffon velvet, crepe de Chine, and Poiret twill combined with crepe de Chine

offering exceptional value at

$37.00

The range of colors is particularly striking

(Second Floor)

Women's Quilted

Crepe de Chine Robes

(a new purchase); a most attractive Tuxedo model, lined throughout with silk and quilted with lambs'-wool; representing

extraordinary value at

$18.50

War Revenue tax additional

(Third Floor)

Women's

French Lingerie Blouses

(all hand-made throughout)

in a variety of charming models, daintily fashioned of sheer fabrics; the greater number all-white, although some have a touch of color; variously, but in every instance

phenomenally low-priced at

$4.50, 6.90 & 9.75

(Third Floor)

ITALY'S EXPERIENCE IN ALBANIA COSTLY

Inquiry Shows Italy Has Thrown Away Sum Estimated at 5,000,000 Lire on Albania Without Benefit to Herself

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy — Now that the Albanian question has at last been settled, so far as any Balkan question can be settled, by the decisions of the Conference of Ambassadors and the League of Nations, and Albania has had the frontiers fixed by the Florence protocol of December, 1913, the Italians have been holding an inquiry into the administration of that country during its occupation by their armies, from the time when they landed on the islet of Saseno at the end of 1914 down to their evacuation of the mainland and of all but that islet last year.

The inquiry has shown that Italy has thrown away large sums—some say 5,000,000,000 lire—upon Albania without any benefit to herself. The "Corriere della Sera" enumerates the material advantages, bestowed upon the "thankless" Albanians by Italian labor and money: 10 landing-stages at the port of Valona, with a Décauville railway; a good road connecting the port with the town; 1000 kilometers of highways (where there were only Turkish mule-tracks before), radiating from that base, including that cut through the rocks along the shore from Valona to Santi Quaranta. Rivers have been bridged by Italian engineers; an automobile service was started; 11 miles of the projected railway to Monastir were made; institutions were founded, an electric power station erected, public markets built, the town of Leskoviki restored, agricultural colleges opened, and 230 schools created. And the net result has been that the Albanians last year invited their benefactors to leave the country—except the islet of Saseno, and some Albanians are now asking them to leave that.

Albanians Keen for Self-Government

To those who remember the history of the British protectorate over the Ionian Islands from 1815 to 1864, this will not seem extraordinary. The British endowed the islands, and notably Corfu and Cephalonia, with magnificent roads, and the town of Corfu with a splendid aqueduct. They put down the vendetta at Zante; they spent large sums on the fortifications of the islet of Vido. No part of the Greek Kingdom was so prosperous or so advanced as the Seven Islands under British administration. Yet, from 1849 to 1864, there was a constant agitation against their presence, and in the latter year the British went forever.

A similar phenomenon presents itself in Cyprus today; a similar feeling was manifested against the Austro-Hungarian occupation (despite its material benefits) by the Orthodox Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All over the Near East, where nationality is strong, the various races do not want to be governed, even better governed, by foreigners. This is not looked upon so much as ingratitude as human nature; and it is, therefore, unjust to describe the Albanians as "thankless" because they want to be independent. They will, doubtless, welcome Italian economic aid, now that the Italians no longer occupy the Albanian mainland; they would resent Italian efforts to use Saseno as a base not for the defense of Italy, but for the reoccupation of Albania. Fortunately no Italian Minister is likely for long to contemplate that, especially after reading the results of the above-mentioned inquiry, and comparing it with the beautifully illustrated book on Italy's work in Albania, issued in 1917 by the Italian Commander-in-Chief.

Discord Between Military Leaders

When the Italians went to Albania they had all the cards in their hands, for many of the natives welcomed them as liberators from the Serbs and the Greeks. Besides, they had the initial advantage that there have been for several centuries many Albanian colonies in Italy. Crispi himself was said, and Selsmit Doda was known, to have been of Albanian origin, to mention two Italian statesmen of the last generation.

But these useful assets were frittered away. The inquiry deplores the discord between the two Italian generals, Bertotti and Ferrero, the former commanding the army corps in Albania, the latter commanding the garrison of Durazzo. To this is ascribed the precipitate departure on January 26, 1918, from that historic little town, famous in ancient history as the scene of Cæsar's and Pompey's struggle for power, in modern times as the first Albanian capital during the brief reign of Prince William of Wied. General Ferrero, the man on the spot, saw that the old walls of Durazzo, once so celebrated in Byzantine times, could not resist the Austrian bombardment. He therefore advised an evacuation while there was still time to effect it calmly and safely. General Bertotti, far away at Valona, threatened his subordinate with the extreme penalties of martial law if he abandoned what had once been the key of the Byzantine Empire. Consequently, when the place had at last to be left, the garrison had to embark under a terrible fire; much material of war had to be thrown into the sea, powder magazines blown up, and several British mine sweepers sacrificed, as the writer heard at the time from an eye witness.

But there were other losses besides those at Durazzo. There are over 100 charges of waste of public money. One read of "luxurious furniture," of "parquets worthy of princely palaces," of costly "mirrors," of a flotilla for the transport of materials down the Tiber for use in Albania, which was quite useless, but was paid for up to the end of the Albanian occupation. The diligence of the sub-committee of inquiry has succeeded in recovering several millions of lire for the State; but what are they, it is said, compared with the loss of milliards? The fire at Taranto destroyed valuable stores, intended for consumption in Albania; and it is said that when the Italians left that country last year, a number of automobiles and a quantity of materials, which might have been transported to Italy, were sold at ridiculously low prices to speculators, who came across from Corfu to Santi Quaranta. A saw mill is said to have been set up at great expense at Cheimarra in the Acroceraunian mountains, and, in short, money was spent as if the country were a colony, where the Italians intended to stay. The Italian taxpayer may perhaps ask, whether it would not have been more profitable to have expended these large sums in Italy, in improving the communications with and in Sardinia, in extending cultivation in certain parts of the south, and in bettering the railways. Altruism does not appear greatly to appeal to the ratepayer.

Difficulty of Governing Albania

However, nations like individuals have to buy their experience; and Italy is well out of Albania. That country is poor; it has hardly any exports, and it resembles a virgin estate which needs large capital for its development. The Turks never created anything there, and the most enterprising Albanians emigrated to America, whence, like Fan Noli, they have now returned to Albania. Besides, the Albanians are difficult to govern; they possess, as Byron saw, many good qualities, but they have—like the Italians themselves—a strong feeling of "amour propre" which needs careful handling. Moreover, they are very tenacious of their own language and have no wish to be converted into cosmopolitans. Furthermore most foreigners have made the mistake of thinking that the support of the notables was all that was needed. But nowadays the Albanian Beys have lost influence, and their support is of little value. Nor is it easy to make propaganda in a country where so few can read or write. For example, the writer recently saw a document embodying the views of four leading Albanians; but three of them had, like some great men of the Middle Ages, to use a stamp, because they could not sign their names.

There is also the question of the form of government. At present there is a regency of four; but there have been overtures in certain directions for a prince, despite the experience of Prince William of Wied in 1914. It is to be hoped that none of the powers will attempt to supply a prince for the throne of Tirana. The others would accuse it of intriguing, and Italian suspicion would be aroused, were the Albanian ruler to come from Great Britain or France. Meanwhile the three "impartial" persons, appointed by the League of Nations, have the task of inquiring on the spot into the condition of the country. Their work is not easy, for they are not experts—otherwise they would have an opinion already formed, and are, therefore, liable to fall under the spell of the people whom they meet, as was the case with some of the commissioners who delimited the Albanian frontiers in 1913.

Besides, in the Near East the natives are past masters in the art of deceiving the guileless foreigner, who is usually ignorant of their language and mentality. Even the Italians, after years devoted to the study of the Albanians, were obviously taken by surprise when their "protégés" asked them to be gone. Their stay in Albania has been an interesting but costly reminiscence.

LABOR PROTESTS PACKERS' STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first rumblings of what may prove to be a great storm of public protest over the proposal giving permission to the packers to open their own retail stores throughout the country have come, as has been expected they would, from the forces of Labor, to whom the packers represent all that is worst in "big business." In the current issue of Labor, a vigorous protest is entered against the plan which is understood to be approved by the Department of Agriculure, of substituting the great packing combines for the "profiteering retail merchants" in an endeavor to reduce the retail cost of meats.

While it is admitted that the proposed system by which the packers would distribute their product direct to the consumer has the advantage of eliminating many classes of middlemen, Labor forces are apprehensive lest this system of "fighting fire with fire" should ultimately place the public at the mercy of the packers, who, having once built up a monopoly of the meat trade, could raise prices at their own pleasure. It has recently been stated by farm organizations and others interested in the plan that strict government regulation could prevent any large combine such as the packers from obtaining a strange hold on the public, but the forces who are fighting any relaxation in present packer restrictions are apprehensive of the practicability of such a course.

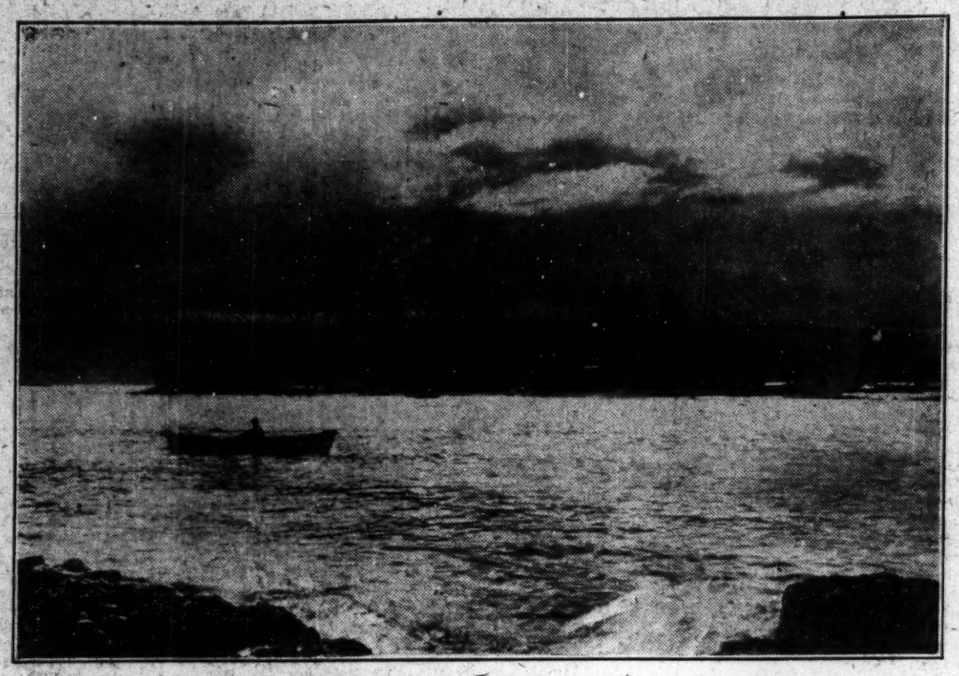
"Having secured a strange-hold on the producing end of the meat business," declares Labor, "to the great detriment of the farmer, the packers are to occupy the same advantageous position with respect to the consumer, with the public entirely at their mercy, and enjoying the doubtful protection against extortion that is afforded by government regulations written by the packers themselves and enacted by Congress at their suggestion, according to Senator La Follette, whose charge is not contradicted."

FROM HONOLULU TO HILO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On the 10th of October, this year, newspapermen from the four corners of the earth met in Honolulu, capital city of the Territory of Hawaii, to attend the sessions of what is in truth the first, though nominally the second, Press Congress of the World, an event destined to go down in history as one of the great milestones on the road of journalistic progress.

Noteworthy as was this international gathering, great in purpose and ideals if not in numbers, the journey taken by the Congress delegates from Honolulu through the more southerly islands of the group was in its way equally noteworthy, following as it did a route never before taken by a passenger steamer. In order to make this point clear it may be said that passenger steamers usually make the 200-mile journey from Honolulu to Hilo on the island of Hawaii, or to intermediate ports, by night, or partly by night, and following the southern or leeward side of the islands passed en route. As the lee slopes of the islands are in most cases barren and lacking in the scenic beauties of conformation which characterize the windward or northern coasts, it was decided to take the press delegates by the latter route, leaving Honolulu at such an hour as to assure a complete daylight trip.



Hilo Bay at sunset with Coconut Island in the foreground

At 3 o'clock on the morning of one lovely October day the big liner Matsonia, official press congress ship, slipped out of Honolulu harbor with her cabins full of visiting journalists, their friends and families, together with a delegation of Honolulans going in the capacity of guides and friends, if not philosophers, to the strangers. While dawn was yet only a promise the ship was astir, and sunrise found the majority of that company out on deck watching eagerly for they knew not what.

To the southward across the blue-black, almost motionless water bulked a formless mass, its outlines only faintly discernible in the half-light. As they watched, the top of the mass took form under the touch of the sun's first rays, and short'y there loomed before them, seemingly only a stone's throw distant, a mighty precipice, sheer as a wall, with white surf gleaming at its foot. Out from this cliff a point of land thrust into the sea, a lighthouse as white as the surf on the rocks below, perched on its very tip, and, nestled in the angle between this peninsula and the rock wall behind it, a little clump of trees with a single white church spire standing out against the green background. It was Kalaupapa, on the island of Molokai.

The cliffs which they had at first seen and which were for the most part brown and barren, had now given way to mighty walls of green, towered and pinnacled, rising from rugged, surf-lashed bases straight up into the fleecy cloudlets which clung about their summits between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea. At intervals on the face of these tremendous cliffs waterfalls gleamed, silver threads in the morning sunlight, here showing only in places, there suspended in one long strand from lofty precipice to rocky shore. Again the face of the cliff was gashed by a steep-walled cañon, its floor so steeply uptilted as to be no floor at all but rather a rear wall, with a cataract high up at its very head.

As they steamed on past miles of this truly magnificent scenery the realization came to all of us of the wherefore of Molokai's nickname, the "Lonely Isle." At only one point after passing Kalaupapa settlement had they seen signs of life; that was where a fleecy cloud drifted on the morning breeze into one of the largest of the cañons. Somebody thought that he saw a house at the foot of one of the cañons, but the rumor was not confirmed. Yet they knew that in some of those valleys and back of those mighty walls lived and worked many people, and that on that same Lonely Isle is soon to be tried a great experiment in the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race through its return to the land.

After Molokai came the channel where Maui's mountains loomed ever larger as Molokai dimmed in the morning haze astern. Then they were off Maui, within view of The Mountain. To the resident of Maui "The Mountain" means only Haleakala, a 10,000-foot volcano with a summit crater large enough to contain Manhattan Island without crowding, and lower slopes rich in fine cattle land, in cane and pineapples. So bulky is the mountain and so broad its summit that it does not look its height; but as the Matsonia coasted along below the verdant Ditch Trail country and the journalists saw the timber line far above on the mountainside, and the barren stretch of lava and cinders above that ending in the precipitous crater wall, something of the vastness of it all came upon them and held them until Haleakala, too, dropped astern.

At about that time somebody espied something gleaming in the sky far ahead. All looked and there, far across the sparkling sea, shone the snows of Mauna Kea. The base of the mountain was almost invisible in the haze, giving to the summit the appearance of floating suspended in the sky. And so, with the southern sun warm on the deck and the flying fish playing near the ship, they stood looking at snow which, capping the highest island peak in the world, never melts.

Mid-afternoon found them off Hawaii's precipitous eastern coast, which at that time of day lies beneath a mantle of clouds which cloak Mauna Kea between the four and eight thousand-foot levels. This cloud mantle made of the deeper cañons places of shadow, through which an occasional rift in the clouds would let fall a single beam of light to give color to the scene. Along this coast, as on Molokai, steep bluffs rise from the water's edge, but lower than those on the Molokai coast and merging into the cane fields which cover thousands of acres of the lower mountain slopes. Waterfalls abound, in many places leaping from the bluffs straight into the sea below, in others shining in the midst of the luxurious vegetation of some cañon.

As the sun dropped behind the long slope of Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea's twin, the Matsonia slipped quietly into Hila Bay, where coconut palms on the beach swayed gently in the evening breeze and a glorious moon rose in the east.

LOWER PRICES FOR WOMEN'S CLOTHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A reduction of from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent in the price of women's clothes next spring is expected to result from the return to piece work rather than week work in the women's garment industry, according to A. E. Lefcourt, speaking for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association. Garments that sold for $100 last spring may be had for $75 next spring, under the new system, he said.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, said that women's clothing would be 50 per cent cheaper today but for profiteering. The proposed difference in wages would amount to about 50 cents only on a $40 garment, which the manufacturer sells at $28. One-fourth of the manufacturer's cost is for labor and if that goes down 10 per cent it would bring the retail cost to about $39.50. Mr. Schlesinger declares that the manufacturers are simply trying to camouflage the public. He expects the workers to conduct a referendum on the proposed strike this week.

TELEPHONE COMPANY ANSWERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Telephone tolls, which brought so many protests from residents of La Jolla and National City, are not bringing the San Diego business of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company any profit, according to the company's answer to the protests, sent recently to the state railroad commission. The company now asks permission to charge tolls for calls to Pacific Beach, in the city, and to El Cajon, where the company abolished toll charges about a year ago.

Thus, in addition to denying that the National City and La Jolla protests against its tolls have any rightful foundation, the company asks the commission for permission to charge additional tolls. The date for the hearing of the protests and the answer has not been named, as yet, by the railroad commission.

CLASSIFYING THE SMALLER AIRSHIPS

Respective Claims for Rigid, Semi-Rigid and Non-Rigid Types Put Forth in Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Since 1918 little has been heard of non-rigid and semi-rigid airships, for although these had their special uses during the war they have been very little considered for passenger services: the big rigid has held the field. Their claims, however, are now being pressed anew, and the principal points to be considered in relation to them are worth a brief reference.

The small airship proposition is presented both worthily and fantastically. As to the latter, very little need be said; but one reference to it appears to be necessary in view of an astonishing claim by two Italians, whose proposition is based upon the vacuum airship idea. Since the days of Francesco de Lana the idea of metal-inclosed vacuums for airships has never been entirely without a champion; and at times it has been difficult to convince enthusiasts that the absence of interior pressure, such as that provided by gas, would call for the use of a case which to sustain the outside atmospheric pressure without collapsing would have to be so heavy that it would leave no margin of "lift," and that the slightest puncture would let in the air.

Gas Essential to Both Types

With these facts in view it is more depressing than amusing to be told that anyone proposes a non-rigid airship filled with "rarefied air." The originators of this curious scheme propose that the rarefied air shall be contained in a series of inclosed reservoirs, the inner one containing the nearest approach to a perfect vacuum, and the outer one of air nearly as dense as the outer air. It is claimed that the outer layer would modify the pressure upon the container of the inner rarefied air. There would be an interior framework of hollow beams, and many other elaborations, each calling for increased structural weight. But no more need be said than that the promoters have evidently overlooked the fact that even a perfect vacuum would be only better by five pounds per 1000 cubic feet (and that at sea level) than hydrogen.

It may be taken as established that for airships gas is necessary, and that the lightest gas, hydrogen, gives no more than 70 pounds lift per 1000 cubic feet, a lift which diminishes with increase of altitude; and gas is certainly not less essential to the non-rigid than to the rigid airship.

The two main divisions of airships, apart from rigids, are the non-rigid and the semi-rigid. The classification is also roughly according to size. The smallest airship carrying a man and a motor must be non-rigid, and the smallest possible would be about 80,000 cubic feet and would be little more than a toy. The semi-rigid can be made larger than the non-rigid, but not quite so small. The rigid airship cannot very well be less than about 400,000 cubic feet, which was the size of the first Zeppelins. The three broad divisions of airship types practically correspond to big, medium, and small size.

Increase of Size and Capacity

The reason for this can be explained in a few words. An airship must be built of more or less elongated form; it must have a car and an engine, and the suspension of these heavy items to a gas-container undergoing varying pressure is a difficult matter.

Increase of size in all types gives an increased proportion of useful load, but in the non-rigid is soon attended by serious structural difficulties; besides this, the attainment of high speed is impossible unless the nose be sheathed in a rigid case. At a certain stage the designer usually considers the semi-rigid, in which, in order to simplify the problem of car suspension, and to maintain tautness, a keel or girder is laid under the gas hull, either attached to it or actually providing its bed.

The non-rigid and the semi-rigid, to maintain tautness throughout varying altitudes, invariably have all ballonets inside the gas holder. These ballonets contract as the ship ascends, the expanding gas compressing them so that some of their air is expelled. Then, when the ship descends and the gas that is left in it contracts under increased atmospheric pressure, air is forced into the ballonet, which thus expands inside the hull and takes up the interior slackness. By this ingenious device the true form of the airship is maintained, and the weight of the suspended cars remains safely destributed.

Use of Compartments

The rigid airship is not provided with ballonets and, as a matter of fact, it loses rather more gas than the non-rigid. The usual practice is to inflate the gas-holders incompletely, so that the ship only begins to lose gas when a certain height has been reached. The rigid case, however, protects the gas to some extent from temperature changes; and it also preserves the shape even when the gas-holders are not full, so that ballonets are not necessary.

In most non-rigids and semi-rigids the gas is in one, two or three compartments. Theoretically, a rigid damaged in one compartment should not immediately become a hopeless wreck, and for all types there is a strong case in favor of placing the propellers fore and aft, and not at the sides.

The future of the non-rigid and semi-rigid types appears to be limited, for they cannot, so far as can be seen, be built large enough to carry more than a few passengers in moderate comfort, and cannot equal the speed of up-to-date rigids. Non-rigids of 600,000 cubic feet have been proposed, but the largest built were the latest German Parseval of 350,000 cubic feet (the Parseval L27, of 1,100,000 cubic feet, which was destroyed by fire, was really a semi-rigid), and the Italian M class of 440,000 cubic feet. The French and British non-rigids were of 100,000 to 200,000 cubic feet capacity.

Semi-Rigids Usually Larger

Semi-rigids, generally, exceed non-rigids in size. Thus, the Astra Törres, which is really an intermediate class, being a non-rigid with interior bracing is 360,000 cubic feet. The Italian semi-rigid class, to which the Roma (purchased by the United States) belongs, is 1,200,000 cubic feet.

Although the non-rigid and semi-rigid types have a slightly greater proportion of useful load, they have a smaller duration capacity than the big rigids. It is possible, however, to exaggerate the importance of duration; for a network of services could be provided with floating mooring stations and supply depots, and these might be mobile, so that with different seasons of the year different stations could be taken. On the whole for passenger airship lines rigids appear to be the type most suitable; and to non-rigids would be left occasional services, and patrols and surveying in favorable climates.

It is worthy of note that a British non-rigid during the war remained inflated for 175 days, with a daily small replenishment to make good the wastage, and spent 161 hours in flight, covering 5600 miles. The cost of the gas, fuel, and oil worked out at 3½d. per mile.

MINIMUM CONDITIONS FOR LABOR DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Earnings sufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of comfort, reasonable working hours, reasonable working security during the whole working life and old age, reasonable sharing with the employer in determining conditions of work and an interest in the prosperity of the industry, were enumerated by B. Seebohm Rowntree, British industrialist, as minimum conditions which a satisfactory scheme of industry must assure the workers.

Mr. Rowntree, who has been associated with Mr. Lloyd George in reconstruction work, said at Columbia University recently that it was the attempt of federated Capital on the one hand, and of federated Labor on the other, to become strong enough to dictate its own terms that had resulted in the appalling instability in industry, just as the policy of balance of power among nations makes world peace a mere contingency. Better methods must be devised, he said, and there was never a more favorable opportunity than now for finding and adopting such methods.

FARM SCHOOLING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Memorial Settlers Association Finds Way to Educate Prospective Farmers From Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The 1820 Memorial Settlers Association, which was founded last year to commemorate the arrival in 1820 of the British settlers in Algoa Bay by erecting suitable memorials in Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town, and to introduce more settlers like them, carried out the first part of its program in April in the presence of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught; the second portion is now in process of realization.

The work of the London committee is to select settlers who are British subjects of character qualified to become successful agriculturists and good citizens, and who have at least £1500 if single and £2000 if married, to enable them to take up land with a good prospect of success on completion of a preliminary term of instruction. Settlers approved by the London committee will be able to go to South Africa at a reduced steamer fare.

On arriving at Cape Town they are to report to the general secretary of the association, who will discuss with them the kind of farming in view and then help them to decide on the best place to start. Before he takes up land on his own account the settler will go through a course of training. A large number of farmers have agreed to take pupils for two years and to train the prospective settler in the best methods of colonial farming, with free board and all the hospitality their homes can afford. During this period of training the settler's capital is to remain intact.

When the time comes for him to take his next step he will have acquired considerable experience of South African conditions, and should have a sound preliminary understanding of what South African farming means. He can either continue his studies by proceeding to an agricultural college in South Africa, or he can set about acquiring a farm or holding of his own. If he decides at once to start farming operations on his own account the association will be in a position to tell him where he can invest his capital to the best advantage, according to the nature of the farming on which he is embarking. The association will safeguard him from being duped in any way in his first and most important investment, and see to it that he is furnished with trustworthy information as to the possibilities of the land he contemplates purchasing before he parts with his money.

The association does not advise an intending settler to buy South African land in England, and is opposed to undertaking dealings in land of any kind, from which it will rigidly abstain. Its main object is to strengthen and maintain in South Africa the existence of the enterprising and progressive farming population by a discriminating and systematic introduction of the old strain of British blood on a scale which will secure the predominance of the white race.

It is now able to deal with as many good men for agricultural settlement as it can get; the number of farmers who are ready to take settlers as pupils is greater than the number of men as yet selected by the London committee. The opportunities thus offered for settlement in South Africa are great, and the safeguards which experience suggests are cardinal points in the policy of the association, which is not a "money-making" organization.

At present 120 settlers have been placed in the country, representing a capital of £305,000; and 33 have been accepted by the London committee who have still to come out. These represent something like £77,000 capital. Four hundred of the best farmers of South Africa are ready to take settlers as they come. When the period of tuition is over, an advisory board in each area, on which there are Dutch as well as English farmers, will assist the settlers in buying land, and see that they get a fair deal. This will apply also to the stocking of the farms.

Nobody will be allowed to come out under this scheme, it is explained, who is likely to fail willfully in producing their share.

The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

The Final Acceptance of Correct Principles

When certain principles are proved fundamentally correct the great mass of people will eventually adopt them. The principles of adequate footwear are coming into their own.

By "adequate footwear" we mean shoes that permit their wearer to get the utmost comfort and service out of both shoes and feet at minimum cost and at no sacrifice of appearance—such shoes as Coward Shoes, for instance.

For over half a century Coward Shoes have been renowned as well for their final economy as for their comfort and trim good looks.

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren Street)

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RENEWED VIGOR IN BOND MARKET

New York Telephone Issue, Which Was 10 Times Oversubscribed, but One of Many Successful Flotations of Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Renewed vigor and strength in the bond market during the past week was featured by the heavy oversubscription to the New York Telephone Company's offering of $50,000,000 6 per cent refunding mortgage bonds. Subscriptions aggregated $500,000,000, the largest amount for any issue since the close of the war. The greatest reductions in apportionments in a long time will be necessary. The number of subscriptions to the issue totaled 67,912, an average of more than $7000.

The money is needed for future additions to property, necessitated by the expansion of business, and is bound to stimulate activity in other lines.

The reception to this issue is taken as another indication of the great breadth of the investment market and the buying power of the public. Despite the fact that several sizeable issues were floated during the week, the demand continues to greatly exceed the supply. Bankers generally are of the opinion that a protracted period of easier money is at hand.

Week Generally Strong

After the first part of the week had witnessed some weakness, general strength developed and gains were almost universal. United States Liberty issues were under pressure early in the week, but this is not regarded as of much significance, as a slight reverse was not unexpected considering the remarkable advance of the preceding week. These issues moved up later along with those of other governments, on the encouraging progress being made by the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. British, Japanese, and Swiss securities particularly displayed decided strength. Unusual activity was shown in the industrial section, with increasing demand for the issues of higher interest rates. Railroad issues were generally firm.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from the day previous and a year ago, follow:

	Thurs.	Changes from Wed.	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	81 51	+.14	+4.29
10 second grade rails	79.05	+.40	+5.04
10 public utility bonds	78.39	—.01	+6.95
10 industrial bonds	88.21	+.10	+3.30
Combined average	81.80	+.16	+4.90

Loans of other governments continue to be floated in the United States. A syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. has sold $10,000,000 20-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The issue was several times oversubscribed. A United States banking group is reported to be negotiating a loan to the City of Rheims, France. Also it is said that a Canadian loan to the City of Soissons is nearing completion. The Bolivian Government is negotiating for a loan of $25,000,000 in the United States, while Peru, which has authorized a loan of £700,000 to be guaranteed by petroleum taxes, is expected to float an issue of about $10,000,000 in this market.

Foreign Loan Flotations

That the United States has become firmly established as a market for foreign loans seems to be borne out by comparative figures. Issues floated by other governments in this market so far this year aggregate $330,500,000, compared with $266,000,000 during the entire year of 1920. These figures are exclusive of Canadian provincial and municipal flotations. It is hardly likely, however, that the total this year will equal that of 1919, when foreign loan flotations aggregated $517,179,000. The greater part of this year's offerings from abroad came from South American countries, the total for that section being $173,500,000. One interesting feature of the year has been the entrance of Australia for the first time into the American market for funds. The State of Queensland was the first to take this step, successfully disposing of an issue of $12,000,000. Further flotations from that continent are not improbable.

Farm Bonds Popular

The bonds of the United States Federal Land banks and Joint Stock banks are proving popular with investors, according to bankers. The recent issue of Federal Land Bank 5s, which were offered at par, are now selling above 101, while an oversubscription to the First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago's offering of $2,500,000 5½ per cent bonds is reported.

The substantial improvement in the state and municipal bond market is shown in the reception accorded the State of South Dakota issue of $6,000,000 5½ per cent bonds offered by a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company at 102.15 to yield about 5.20 per cent. The bonds were all disposed of within an hour.

The week has seen a new high record in municipal bonds, a syndicate headed by the Chase Securities Corporation bidding 100.88, or at a 4.89 per cent basis, for $4,142,000 of the City of Baltimore 5 per cent bonds. The City of Chicago has awarded to a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Company an issue of $8,000,000 6 per cent 9 2-3-year average bonds, subject to an opinion as to the validity of the issue. The City of Atlanta is to offer an issue of $8,850,000, the validity of which has been decided by the Supreme Court of Georgia.

COTTON TRADE OF AUSTRALIA

Premier Hughes Is Expected to Announce Results of Recent Conferences in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Cotton growing is attracting increasing attention in Australia, and Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is expected to announce shortly the results of his conferences with cotton experts while he was visiting England for the Imperial Conference.

The report, mentioned in a press cable message, that the representatives of the Cotton Growers Association in America were interesting themselves in the encouragment of cotton culture in Australia, has caused comment among the members of the federal government. Mr. A. Poynton, Minister for Home and Territories, has arranged that the experimental farm in the Northern Territory, owned by the federal government, should be at the disposal of the British Cotton Growers Association for experimental work in connection with cotton growing. The Federal Institute of Science and Industry has been supervising experiments with machinery for cotton picking and has been cooperating with the Queensland Government.

The State Department of Agriculture in Queensland has received a large number of requests for cotton seed. By the middle of September 12,300 applicants had asked for seed sufficient to plant 14,290 acres, as against 1570 acres last year. The department has received on account of growers about 840,000 pounds of seed cotton, which is equivalent to about 375 tons of seed, and about 125 tons of lint, the latter being sent to Liverpool in accordance with the agreement with the British Cotton Growers Association.

Queensland's agent-general in London, Mr. J. McE. Hunter, has been informed that Mr. W. H. Johnson, a member of the delegation which recently investigated the cotton-growing possibilities of the Commonwealth, has reported that Queensland offers the greatest possibilities. Its cotton-growing land escapes the autumn frost, is similar to the American cotton belt in soil, and, if anything, a little superior in climatic and rainfall conditions. Mr. Johnson says that Queensland has 1300 miles of coastal land, going inland for 200 miles, which would be suitable for cotton growing.

FINANCIAL NOTES

There are several economic object lessons in the highly successful oversubscription to the New York Telephone Company's bond issue. First, it shows the increasing ease of money. Second, it shows expanding business of the company, which is the result of the growth of other business. Third, it means more business for the very business that demanded the increased service, for much of the $50,000,000 will go for additional equipment, and an order means activity and reaches far in completing the economic circle. Each dollar spent means many nimble nickels racing from company to manufacturer, to employees, to merchant, thence back again for telephone service, only to be spent anew in wages and interest. The faster they go the sooner do we have the activity essential to prosperity.

The Italian Government has approved postponement until March 31, 1922, the collection of customs duties on grain imports to the amount of 7.50 gold lire per ton (equivalent to 36.37 paper lire).

Statistics of the Association of Railway Executives covering the 12 months ended August 31, 1921, shows a net operating income of $530,655,927 or at the annual earning rate of 2.9 per cent. Total operating revenues were $6,045,336,100, against $5,724,912,265 in 1920, an increase of 5.6 per cent. Operating expenses totaled $5,161,760,829, a reduction of $218,876,981, or 4.1 per cent from 1920.

American vessels entered at British ports during the first eight months of 1921 showed a gain of 479,263 tons over the corresponding period of 1920. Entries of foreign vessels totaled 7,657,918 tons, against British vessels of 16,545,606 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Nov. 19	Nov. 4
U S Lib 3½s	95.10	93.80
U S Lib 1st 4s	94.72	93.90b
U S Lib 2d 4s	94.50b	93.90
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	94.84	94.14
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	94.64	94.38
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	96.36	96.55
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	94.76	94.42
U S Vic 3¾s	99.86	99.92
U S Vic 4¾s	99.90	99.94
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95⅞	95¾
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	104⅛	105
Belgium external 8s, 1941	104½	102¾
Brazil 8s, 1941	102⅞	101¾
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro 8s, '46	100	99¾
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	100½	101
Chile external 8s, 1926	99⅞	99¾
Chile external 8s, 1941	101	100¾
Chile 8s, 1946	100¾	101¼
Cuba 6s of 1904	82½	....
Danish 8% s.f. ext B, 1946	107	105¾
Denmark 8s, 1945	107⅛	103
Denmark, Copen 5½s, 1944	87	84½
Dominican Republic 5s, 1958	82¾	....
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1926	96¾	94⅛
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, '29	97	96
Dom of Canada 5s, 1931	94¾	93⅛
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	87	....
French Gov 7½s, 1941	96	96¾
French Gov 8s, 1945	101½	101¾
Japan 4s, f, 1931	70¾	69¾
Japan 1st 4½s, f, 1925	86¾	85⅞
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925	85¾	....
Mexico 4s, 1951	37½	36
Mexico 5s, f, 1945	53½	49⅝
Mexico 5s, large	48⅝	....
Norway 8s, 1940	107¼	106⅝
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945	105	106⅝
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945	106	105½
Queensland 7s, 1941	104¼	105
Sweden 6s, 1939	95⅞	96¼
Switzerland 8s, 1940	112¼	109
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945	107	107
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	106⅝	106¼
U K of G Brit 5½ cfs 1922	99½	99⅝
U K of G Brit 5½ cfs 1929	96⅝	95⅞
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, '37	94⅞	94½
Uruguay 8s, 1946	102½	101

BRITISH COTTON TRADE'S FINANCES

Light Demand for Goods and Short-Time Operation Results in Lowered Dividends and Reduction in Stock Values

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—The Lancashire cotton industry sticks in a sort of despairing rut. Despite the partial running of mills, there is too much yarn being spun and too much cloth being woven to meet the frail and unstable demand. Hope after hope has been expressed that the trade would look up. It is now well into autumn and nearing the edge of winter, and the outlook is as gloomy as ever. Manufacturers of cloth are wondering which way to turn to secure orders with which to pay even scant wages.

Fully middling American cotton, which recently jumped from 8d. to 15d. per pound is at the time of writing at 12.29d. F. G. F. Egyptian, which rose from 13d. to 27d. per pound, is round about 18.50d. in Manchester and Liverpool. Quick changes in prices are making buyers so cautious that they will either do nothing at all, or as little as they can. Prices offered for yarn and cloth do not cover the cost of production in many instances.

The effect on cotton mill shares is dismal. One of the recent lists contains 288 mills, of which 160 have declared no dividend at all for the past few months. A few announce fairly good dividends, some paid out of reserves. Most of the others range from 5 to 10 per cent. The result is a grave downward tendency in share prices. Shares of £1 each, with 10s. paid up, are as low as 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each. Others are at par, and some still selling at prices above their original value.

Price Below Cost

Out of the 288 miles alluded to, however, about 160 are being offered at sums much below what has been paid for them. Lists like this appear week after week. Money is tight, and many shareholders are willing to sell to get hold of ready cash, or to escape having to pay a further call. Another list contains 30 mill companies. Eighteen are unable to pay a dividend on the past six months' accounts. This kind of thing is typical of the general conditions.

It is doubtful whether the financial results are as bad as they seem. It all depends on what amount of capital they are based on. Reference has been made before to the great mill-selling "boom" that ended about 12 months ago. About 75 per cent of the spinning mills were then put through a process of recapitalization, the watered capital being fixed at from two to five times the original estimates. Mills that were entered in the books as being worth from 10s. to 15s. per spindle were suddenly sprung to £2, £3, and £4 per spindle, after having been sold at various prices from £3 to £8 per spindle.

That was at a time when the cotton goods Great Britain was supplying to the Far East were fetching an average price of 1s. 6d. per yard compared to 3d. per yard in normal times. As long as orders came in (and they did for a time, home and foreign), money was easily made, and fortunes quickly accumulated. And to better these rich deals, the mills were sold at fabulous prices to people keen on being in the money-making swim. The recapitalization that ran through the industry is now hanging upon it as a deadweight. Soon the cutting process will begin, and faked-up values will have to be brought down to an economic level. The falling shares, combined with the no-dividend period, will lead the way.

Combines Swallow Firms

The change has had a curious and regrettable effect on the Lancashire cotton industry. Old firms have been bought up and have been swallowed into combines and big amalgamations. The controllers of these may claim to be a more commercialized type. That is doubtful. But the "older order" is passing away. Shrewd men, with a native genius for cotton, have gone out, taking with them the fruits of the recent mad sales. Names that have been associated with the industry for over 100 years—some since the mule replaced the distaff—have been erased from the control of mills that for two and three generations have maintained a world-wide reputation for excellent production of yarn.

Their disappearance has already shown itself by a growing inferiority of yarn produced on the very machines of which they were masters and lovers—in a way. Things may be all right when the new ones have been better drilled. They have been dumped into a most depressed period. But it is certain they will have to readjust their capitalistic and economic levels. Meanwhile Lancashire is in a sorry plight, and some people, still adhering to the Doric speech of mill-land, are saying: "I wish some o' th' owd uns 'ud come back an' show us t' road eawt ov aw this muddle!"

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fri.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	$4.00	$3.99¾	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0723½	.0723½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0701	.0701	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1880	.1880	.1930
Lire	.0416½	.0417	.1930
Guilders	.3518	.3520	.4020
German marks	.0036	.0038	.2380
Canadian dollar	.91⅞	.916	....
Argentine pesos	.3245	.3300	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0420	.0419	.1930
Pesetas	.1375	.1370	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2230	.2225	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1438	.1432	.2680
Danish kroner	.1360	.1840	.2680

RAILROADS SHOW GAIN IN EARNINGS

October Total of Class One Roads in United States Exceed That of Previous Month

NEW YORK, New York—That the net operating income for the Class 1 railroads of the United States during October will probably be close to the total for August, which was the best month since the properties were turned over to private operation, is indicated in preliminary figures. Of nine railroad systems serving all sections of the country, at least eight are expected to report increased net operating incomes compared with September.

Estimated net operating income for October, 1921, of nine railroads compares with actual figures for September, 1921, and October, 1920, as follows:

	Oct. 1921	Sept. 1921	Oct. 1920
Atchison	$4,500,000	$3,675,365	$4,181,106
C B & Q	2,500,000	3,151,751	2,355,767
C M & St P	2,700,000	2,381,827	2,113,473
D L & W	2,000,000	1,930,927	1,182,275
Ill Central	1,700,000	1,604,886	1,713,526
Mo Pacific	1,750,000	1,821,082	1,322,681
N Y Central	5,750,000	5,322,916	5,562,021
Tex & Pacific	600,000	206,910	579,888
West Pacific	300,000	251,936	425,700

In October, 1920, the wage scale was higher than at present, and there have been a good many cuts in the prices of materials used by the railroads, but the traffic slump did not come until later. Thus, the wage and price savings have been just about sufficient to absorb the effects of the traffic decline, except as it has been necessary to aid these savings by means of diminishing maintenance expenditures.

NEW YORK MARKET IS STILL IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—Irregularity was again in evidence in the stock market trading yesterday. Shorts were active, extending their commitments on firmer money rates. Coalers and cheaper oils strengthened, but the 5½ per cent call money rate occasioned further moderate realizing sales. United States Liberty bonds were mixed and other domestic issues had no special feature. Call money ruled at 4½ per cent. Sales totaled 923,100 shares.

The market closed at slightly above low prices: Crucible Steel 66⅝, up 1½; Marine preferred 58½, up 4½; Mexican Petroleum 113⅛, off 1⅜; Reading 72¾, up 1⅝; Royal Dutch of New York 47¼, up 1⅛; United Fruit 121, up 1⅝; General Asphalt 64⅜, off 1; General Electric 135, off 1.

BETTER FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A better feeling was in evidence in the oil section on the stock exchange here yesterday with prices displaying a tendency to rally as a result of repurchasing. Royal Dutch was 35, Shell Transport 4⅝ and Mexican Eagle 3 5-16.

Sentiment in the industrial department was more cheerful, but price movements were confined to narrow limits. Hudsons Bay was 6. Business in rubber shares was dull. Transactions in home rails were limited at unchanged quotations. Dollar descriptions were neglected and ruled around previous levels. The gilt-edged list was quiet and easier. French loans were flabby in sympathy with Paris. Kaffirs received better support and held steady.

Generally the markets showed stability but trading was light with usual week-end absenteeism noted. Consols for money 49⅛, Grand Trunk 1⅛, De Beers 10⅝, Rand Mines 2⅛, bar silver 39d. per ounce, money 3½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 4@4⅛ per cent. Three months bills 4 per cent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices advanced substantially yesterday, quotations at the close being 3 points higher, with December at 1.08¾ and May at 1.11¼. Corn advanced over 1 point, with December at 49⅛ and May at 54⅝. Higher quotations on hogs tended to strengthen provisions. December rye 81½b, December old 81½b, May rye 86½, December barley 58, May barley 59b, January pork 14.50, November lard 8.60b, January lard 8.35b, March lard 8.57, May lard 8.77, January ribs 7.02b, May ribs 7.40b.

STUDY OF SLUMP ON PARIS BOURSE

Fall of Marks and Budget Problems Are Big Factors Among Causes, Many of Which Are Complicated and Intangible

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An attempt has been made to analyze the causes of the slump on the Paris Bourse. The reasons given, though sound in themselves, are not entirely convincing. The causes are so complicated and so intangible that some of them escape analysis. First, however, the disastrous fall of the mark which makes the payment of reparations more than ever improbable is disturbing. The fall of the mark has rendered the franc feebler. Another cause of hesitation on Bourse is the prolonged discussion regarding the possibility of balancing next year's budget. Every day seems to make it more certain that in spite of economies the budget cannot be balanced. There is speculation about whether there will be new taxation of an onerous character.

Again the Bourse is seriously concerned in the partial collapse of speculative foreign securities which she bought at their highest value and which are today at their lowest. When one compares oil values of last year with oil values of this year it is easy to understand that the buyers on Bourse have been badly hit. If oil shares are particularly mentioned it is because they offer a striking example of fluctuating values, but there are other shares which have been bought freely in Paris and which have declined considerably. At any rate the depression which has recently been noted continues without any sign of amelioration.

The French rentes in so far as they are free—the demand that full liberty shall be given to agents on Bourse to sell French rentes at genuine and not fictitiously fixed prices is growing loud—are slightly less favorable. The 6 per cents emitted by the town of Albert have just been introduced into the official lists and are quoted at 488 for bonds of a nominal value of 500 francs. The Portuguese coup d'état does not seem to have affected the funds of that country. British consuls naturally go up as the franc goes down and this remark applies to most of the foreign securities which find a place on the Paris Bourse. Even Turkish are stronger in view of the Franco-Turk arrangement, and at the same time Greek funds gain a little.

The Banque de France is particularly strong, and so is the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. The Crédit Foncier also shows progress. For the rest, the French banks in general have a tendency to depreciate—even the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas declines in favor on Bourse. In the week under review, indeed nearly all the banks lost several points.

The transport companies which have been somnolent appear to be awakening. Metropolitan shares are up. In view of the anticipated reduction of dividend—alleged to be considerable—on the shares of the Chargeurs Réunis there has been a drop, but the drop is slight. Electricity concerns in general are rather animated. The Parisienne de Distribution is firm and the Thompson-Houston has jumped upward. The Force Motrice du Rhône increases in value. Metallurgical companies do not indicate that the industrial crisis is passing, though the report of the Aciéries de France announces that orders are coming in more abundantly and that it may be possible to lower prices. So far this confidence is not reflected in the demand for shares.

In short it must be acknowledged that the Bourse is passing through a period of stagnation and that the anticipated resumption of business has not yet come.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $5,985,792,000, a decrease of 23.4 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 22.9 per cent from a year ago.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. December, 16.89; January, 16.70; March, 16.74; May, 16.55; July, 16.25. Spot quiet, middling 17.30.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Demand for Imported Skins Is Only Moderate Although the Prices Hold Up Fairly Well

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The demand for imported hides is only moderate, although prices, so far, are holding up in view of the cabled reports that the United States of America are buying in South America, and that the Chicago market is strong.

Tanners seem to have given up the scramble for domestic hides, and the position is weaker in consequence. Best ox are now steady at 10½d. per pound for the heavy weights, and 9¾d. for seconds. Kips, which are often collected and exported to the United States, sold recently in London at 4½d. to 7¼d., showing a drop of ¼d. to ½d. on last prices. Calf were also a shade weaker, heavies making 10d. to 12¼d. and lights 13½d. to 13⅞d. per pound—a decline in some cases of 1d. and in others a slight advance of ¼d. Low-grade calf, however, lost 1½d. per pound, as against previous prices.

Trading in sole leather has fallen away, and only medium class bends seem wanted, the better grades being neglected. Offal is in much the same position, heavy shoulders and bellies being taken by shoe manufacturers who are catering for a low grade boot. The feeling still exists that there are big quantities of American sole leather waiting delivery in this country, and this seems confirmed by the news just to hand that about 100 tons of oak bellies and backs have arrived in Liverpool. So far the trade is not perturbed over the matter, as it is thought the leather is sent here on consignment. With no break in hide prices, tanners are standing firm, generally speaking, on quotations. If, however, the demand for leather does not soon improve, some of the weak holders will soon be making offers at below current quotations; in fact, factors state this has already been done in one or two instances. Upper leather is quiet, and low grades only wanted. Glace kid at 10d. to 12d. per foot is selling, but the better grades are neglected.

The continued fine weather is affecting the demand for heavy shoes and manufacturers are not too well off for orders. The export trade remains very full, and although inquiries for British boots from Europe are frequent, business often falls through when the financing of the deal comes to be considered.

DIVIDENDS

General Electric, quarterly of $2 in cash and semi-annual of 2% in stock, both payable January 14, 1922, on stock of December 8, 1921.

Hocking Valley Railway, which deferred its dividend last June, has declared dividend of 2%, payable December 31.

Cities Service, monthly of ½ of 1% on common, preferred and preference B shares, payable in scrip and also 1¼% on common, payable in common stock scrip. All dividends are payable January 1 to stock of December 15.

Mergenthaler Linotype, quarterly of 2½%, payable December 31 to stock of December 3.

National, Lead, quarterly of 1½% on common, payable December 31 to stock of December 16.

BAR SILVER PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—Bullion dealers have raised their price of domestic bar silver from 99¼ to 99⅝ cents an ounce, 999 fine. The former price was fixed on April 23, 1921, when the Philadelphia Mint stopped receiving bullion, and it had to be sent to either the San Francisco or the Denver Mint. This involved increased transportation charges, and dealers lowered their prices to the mines to meet the additional cost. The reopening of the Philadelphia Mint does away with the long haul, and the dealers accordingly have raised their prices to the miners.

RIORDAN COMPANY GETS EXTENSION

Creditors of Canadian Pulp Concern Ratify Proposal For Credit and Some New Financing Is Expected to Be Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A formal meeting of creditors of the Riordon Company, Limited, held here has unanimously ratified the proposal of the company for an extension of credit for one year to November, 1922. Present rights of the Dominion and Quebec governments are expressly preserved. Gordon W. Scott, chairman at the meeting, stated that the extension covered all debts of the company for one year. Obligations originally made as carrying interest would continue to do so. A statement dated August 31, 1921, in balance sheet form showed the total estimated liabilities as expected to rank at $6,761,782, and the total estimated assets at $24,639,088, leaving the estimated surplus assets of $17,877,306. Mr. Scott pointed out, however, that while this statement was correct so far as a liquid company was concerned, in case of bankruptcy there would be nothing left for the creditors, as the estimated surplus from securities in the hands of the creditors of $24,423,798 would be more than eaten up by the value of the securites, set at $47,571,256.

The retirement of F. P. Jones from the executive committee resulted in the addition of three new members, thus enlarging the committee by two. Montagu Davy, chairman of the creditors' committee, N. W. Wilkinson, representing the Union Sulphur Company, New York, and W. S. Sample, representing the Fuller Company, Montreal, are three new members. The most interesting construction development attempted on behalf of Riordon Company has been the reopening of Kipawa Mill, the largest pulp producer of the organization. Operation of this plant has met with such degree of success that it has been decided by the committee in charge to reopen the Hawkesbury plant. The sales staff have been fortunate in selling out Kipawa capacity and they claim that they can do likewise with Hawkesbury.

At the present time the pulp produced is being sold at a price which assures a small profit with inventories brought down to cost. At the present rate of operations it is expected that the supplies of materials on hand will be brought down to exhaustion before the spring log drive of 1923. On this basis the company would then be in a fairly good position physically. It is expected that some new financing will soon be attempted on behalf of the company. The plan under consideration is for the raising of a loan of about $1,500,000 asking unsecured creditors and preferred shareholders to contribute at the rate of 10 per cent of their claims or holdings. Creditors would contribute about $400,000 and preferred shareholders the balance.

Messrs. Edwards, Gilmour and Hewson interests will do all in their power to help the company by granting further extensions from time to time, but without written agreement. The point is brought out that any judgments taken against the company have not been paid and that with the granting of a year's extension all creditors rank on the same basis.

Summed up, the action has brought about marked improvement in outlook, but of course much depends upon the condition of the pulp market.

COPPER PRICE UP AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Another advance of ⅛ cent has been made in copper prices, and December deliveries are now quoted by practically all the leading selling agencies at 13½ cents per pound, with January metal also up ⅛ cent, at 13⅝ cents per pound. The tone of the market is decidedly strong, and sentiment among the sellers is more cheerful than at any time in months.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St
BOSTON

18 Broad St.
NEW YORK

Branch Offices

216 Berkeley St.
BOSTON

45 East 42nd St.
NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.
LONDON

The
First National Bank
of Boston

Persons, firms, corporations and trustees having idle funds can obtain attractive rates of interest by depositing these funds on a time basis with this bank, and be assured of a depositary that ranks among the very strongest of the larger national banks of the United States.

Capital, Surplus and Profits
$37,500,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD AND YALE MEET IN STADIUM

Crimson and Blue Varsity Football Elevens Will Come Together Today for the Fortieth Time Before About 50,000

HARVARD-YALE WINNERS

Year	Winner	Score
1875	Harvard 4 goals, Yale 0.	
1876	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0	
1878	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1879	Tie	0—0
1880	Yale 1 goal 1 touchdown. Harvard 0.	
1881	Yale 0, Harvard 4 safeties.	
1882	Yale 1 goal, 4 touchdowns. Harvard 2 safeties.	
1883	Yale	23—2
1884	Yale	48—0
1886	Yale	29—4
1887	Yale	17—8
1889	Yale	6—0
1890	Harvard	12—8
1891	Yale	10—0
1892	Yale	6—0
1893	Yale	6—0
1894	Yale	12—4
1897	Tie	0—0
1898	Harvard	17—0
1899	Tie	0—0
1900	Yale	28—0
1901	Harvard	22—0
1902	Yale	23—0
1903	Yale	16—0
1904	Yale	12—0
1905	Yale	6—0
1906	Yale	6—0
1907	Yale	12—0
1908	Harvard	4—0
1909	Yale	8—0
1910	Tie	0—0
1911	Tie	0—0
1912	Harvard	20—0
1913	Harvard	15—6
1914	Harvard	36—0
1915	Harvard	41—0
1916	Yale	6—3
1919	Harvard	10—3
1920	Harvard	9—0

Yale 23, Harvard 11. Ties 5.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Today is the day of days in eastern college football circles for the season of 1921, as the Harvard and Yale varsity elevens will come together on Soldiers Field in their fortieth annual gridiron battle since 1875, when the first game was played. The demand for seats to the game has far outstripped the number of tickets available despite the fact that the capacity of the Stadium has this year been increased to some 50,000. Had there been 100,000 seats available, all would have been taken.

It is the third game of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular series and the final contest of the year for both teams, unless the Yale varsity should be invited to play on the Pacific coast in the Tournament of Roses next New Year's Day and should accept the invitation. Each team has been brought up to this game as the chief contest on its schedule and a victory will be regarded by either as sufficient reward for all of the hard work put in since the candidates first reported in September.

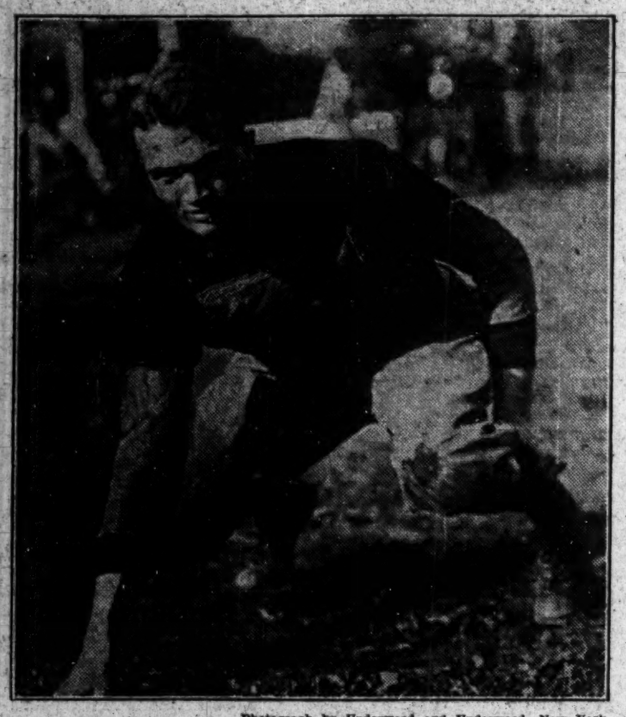
Yale is generally regarded as a favorite to win the contest, based on the showing made by the two teams during the preliminary season and against Princeton. Harvard lost to Princeton November 5 by a score of 10 to 3, while Princeton lost to Yale on the following Saturday by a score of 13 to 7. Based on the comparative scores of these two games, Yale should win by a good margin; but as to the true comparative value of the scores there is some question. When Princeton met Harvard, the Tigers were at top form and the same 11 men played right through the game. When they met Yale, they were not up to the form they showed on the previous Saturday and in addition Edward Stinson Jr., the star right end, had to leave the game during the first three or four minutes of play and Capt. J. S. Keck, one of the great tackles of the year, left the lineup early in the second period. Just how much the absence of these two forwards affected the playing of the Princeton team is a question hard to decide.

That Yale has a powerful team is unquestioned and in addition it has three players of more than average ability. They are Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, a man who can throw or receive a forward pass, run on a fake-kick formation, punt or kick a field goal; C. M. O'Hearn '24S, a fine field general and a man who is not much behind his captain in forward-pass work, fake-kick running or punting, and A. N. Into '23S, a tackle of exceptional ability. The other players are up to the average standard and they not only know how to play their individual positions, but they play together well as a team.

The Harvard team which will face Yale is more or less of an unknown quantity as it has not been together in a game since it met Princeton November 5. In addition the first-string players have not been together much in any game this fall and their showing today will depend largely upon how much they have improved during the past two weeks. While it must be admitted that the material for the line positions at Harvard this fall has not been of such a high standard as in the past few previous years, and there are no players who stand out as prominently as did T. S. Woods Jr., J. R. Tolbert Jr., and W. D. Hubbard of last year's team, or Into of Yale this fall; the regular players, as well as their substitutes, have worked hard, shown never-failing determination to play their very best and are never defeated until the final whistle has blown.

The backfield has one or two players who must be ranked as among the best. George Owen Jr. '23 is one of the best backs in the country. He can plunge through an opposing line as well as any player of the day, be is a fine punter and a most reliable field-goal kicker. In addition he is one of the best defensive backs in the country. In R. W. Fitts '23 Harvard has another splendid backfield player who is one of the best punters in the game. He is also a fine open-field runner and strong at receiving a forward pass. In C. C. Buell '23 Harvard has a fine field general, a good field-goal kicker and a clever man at throwing a forward pass.

The qualities of determination and always giving their very best at all times, when combined with the able coaching which the Harvard players have received during the past two weeks, are expected to produce a team today which will show a higher grade of football than the Harvard team has previously shown this fall, and if this is done, the 50,000-odd spectators are sure to see a game worthy to rank with the hardest and cleanest ever played by the Crimson and Blue.



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York

Capt. R. K. Kane '22, Harvard varsity football team

HARVARD CLUB MAINTAINS LEAD

Defeats Crescent While Yale Wins From Princeton in Class A Squash Tennis Tourney

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS
(Class A)

	Won	Lost	P. Ct.
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Columbia	1	0	1.000
Yale	1	1	.500
Princeton	0	1	.000
Crescent A. C.	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The champion Harvard Club team maintained its leading position in the Class A squash tennis team championship Thursday, defeating the Crescent Athletic Club, 4 matches to 1. National champion F. V. S. Hyde, again showed his superiority over the leading players of the other clubs by an easy victory over C. M. Bull Jr. Hyde was in mid-season form, especially brilliant in court-covering ability, and capacity to hit the ball from any position. R. E. Fink, for Crescent, was again a surprise in his match against Anderson Dana, winning in straight games, coming from behind to win the last game with the score 14 to 10 against him. The summary:

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent, 15—7, 15—10.

R. E. Fink, Crescent, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard, 15—11, 17—16.

P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated A. B. Baxter Jr., Crescent, 15—9, 17—15.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated C. W. Dingee, Crescent, 15—9, 15—10.

R. G. Coburn, Harvard, defeated J. M. Doigt, Crescent, 12—15, 15—6, 15—6.

Meantime the Yale Club and the Princeton Club players were having a close contest, which was not settled until the close of the final match in which C. J. MacGuire won from H. D. Harvey giving the match to Yale, 3 matches to 2. The first two victories were taken by Princeton. H. R. Mixsell furnishing a surprise by defeating A. J. Cordier, former National champion in straight games. Mixsell showed a wrist volley shot that was very effective scoring many points. His court covering was also a factor. But the later matches all went to Yale, though John Taylor managed to get a game from T. R. Coward when the latter showed a tendency to press his shots into the telltale. The summary:

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale, 15—4, 18—17.

T. R. Coward, Yale, defeated John Taylor, Princeton, 15—6, 14—17, 15—8.

C. J. Maguire, Yale, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton, 15—9, 15—11.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale, defeated Harold Tobey, Princeton, 12—15, 15—7, 18—16.

A. W. Riley, Princeton, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale, 15—9, 15—8.

BRITISH TO CHALLENGE

LONDON, England (Friday)—British yachtsmen have decided to challenge the United States for another yachting contest for the British-American Cup, to be contested in American water by boats of the six-meter class. It was said here today that America had agreed that the race be held under the international rules. The challengers have proposed September as the most suitable month.

HARVARD MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP

Varsity and Freshman Soccer Football Teams Defeat Yale, 3 to 0 and 7 to 0, Respectively

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard's varsity and freshman soccer football teams made a clean sweep of their games with the Yale varsity and freshman elevens on Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon, the Crimson varsity winning by a score of 3 to 0 and the freshmen winning by 7 to 0. In neither game did Yale appear to be in the same class with Harvard.

Owing to the fact that the Yale varsity team was 45 minutes late in arriving at the field, it was agreed to play one period of 35 minutes and one of 25 instead of the two regulation 45-minute periods.

Harvard kicked off and at once carried the ball down into Yale's territory. Five minutes after the start A. J. Byington '24 took a shot at the Yale goal, but the ball went to the right by about a foot. Shortly after this try, Yale took the ball down to Harvard's goal, but missed. Twelve minutes after the start Cornelius Lamont '24 shot a fine goal for the Crimson, this being the only score of the first period.

At the start of the second period Harvard substituted John Pallo '23 for Byington and Yale put A. L. Johnson Jr. '24 in place of N. T. Lane '22. After about 10 minutes of play in this period, Capt. C. W. Heath '22 kicked a fine goal for the Crimson on a free kick from the side line. With about five minutes to play, Harvard was awarded a penalty kick and R. W. Heizer '23, kicked the goal. During the rest of this period Harvard played safe. Lamont and Heizer played brilliantly for Harvard while Capt. W. C. Brockman '22 did the best work for Yale. The summary:

HARVARD		YALE
Phillips, ol		or, Humphreys
Byington, Pallo, il		ir, Lane, Johnson
Heizer, cf		cf, Stovall
Lamont, ir		il, Miller
Tuttle, or		ol, Paxton
Heath, lhb		rhb, Mayers
Murray, chb		chb, Meyer
Begg, rhb		lhb, Lanham
Greenridge, lb		rb, Hartshorne
Hartley, Priestley, rb		lb, Brockman
Brigham, g		g, Scheide

Score—Harvard University 3, Yale University 0. Goals—Lamont, Heath, Heizer for Harvard. Referee—Sam McLerie. Time—One 35m. period and one 25m. period.

BELGIAN LEAGUE FOOTBALL GAMES

Beerschot Is Defeated by the Royal Daring Club de Bruxelles in the First Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Beerschot Association football team, which has this season been in excellent form, was defeated in the First Division of the Belgian League championship on October 23, its vanquishers being the men of the Royal Daring Club de Bruxelles, who carried off the championship title last season. The Beerschot men won their first four engagements this season and have been serious rivals to the Daring side. The latter had by no means an easy victory when the pair met, and emerged successful only by the odd goal in three.

None of the three teams which were promoted to the First Division at the close of last season—Standart Football Club de Malines, and Sporting Club Anderlecht was defeated on October 23. The first-named gained the most handsome win of the day in the premier section, defeating the Cercle Sportif Brugeoise by 5 goals to 1. The other two newcomers were in opposition, and a hard game ended in a draw of two goals each. Association de Gand just accounted for the Racing Club de Gand by 2 goals to 1, and the Racing Club de Bruxelles managed to scrape through against Antwerp by the only goal of the match. The two other games both ended in draws of 1 to 1, Union St. Gilloise meeting Cercle Sportif Verviers, and the Football Club de Bruges being opposed by the Racing Club de Malines. The First Division this season includes 14 clubs, an addition of two to the number which played in the senior section in 1920-21.

Uccle Sport, which was relegated to the "promotion" section at the end of last season, is faring more or less well among its new rivals. On October 23 it encountered Bressoux and won by 3 goals to 1. The biggest "promotion" win of the day was that of Berchen over Tilleur by half-a-dozen goals to one. Other results in the "promotion" section were as follows:

Llersche	3	Lyra	1
Fleron	1	La Forestoise	0
Football Club de Liege	1	Coutrai	0

HARVARD FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and Class	Home	Position	Age	Wt.	Height Ft.	In.
C. C. Macomber '22	Newtonville, Mass.	Left end	21	175	5	10
Capt. R. K. Kane '22	Newport, R. I.	Left tackle	21	185	6	1
C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24	Milton, Mass.	Left guard	19	190	6	2
H. W. Clark '23	Ketchikan, Alaska	Center	22	167	6	
J. F. Brown '22	Plymouth, Mass.	Right guard	21	207	6	
C. A. Tierney '23	Dorchester, Mass.	Right tackle	27	192	6	1
John Crocker '22	Fitchburg, Mass.	Right end	22	148	5	6
C. C. Buell '23	Hartford, Conn.	Quarterback	22	156	5	9
R. W. Fitts '23	Brookline, Mass.	Left halfback	20	180	5	11
George Owen Jr. '23	Newton, Mass.	Right halfback	20	184	5	11
F. F. Coburn '23	Weston, Mass.	Fullback	21	185	5	11
SUBSTITUTES						
W. E. Crosby Jr. '24	Newton, Mass.	End	19	185	6	1
R. F. Field '23	Milford, Ohio	End	20	175	5	11
J. M. Hartley 2d '23	Fairmont, W. Va.	End	23	162	5	8
H. C. Janin '23	San Francisco, Cal.	End	21	180	6	
B. McK. Henry '24	Rosemont, Pa.	Tackle	19	180	6	1
A. L. Hobson Jr. '24	Haverhill, Mass.	Tackle	19	182	6	2
A. H. Ladd Jr. '23	Milton, Mass.	Tackle	19	187	6	2
C. C. Lee '23	New York, N. Y.	Tackle	19	185	6	1
L. B. Lockwood '24	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Tackle	22	190	6	2
W. G. Brocker '22	Lindstrom, Minn.	Guard	26	205	6	2
H. S. Grew Jr. '24	Boston, Mass.	Guard	20	200	5	11
Standish Bradford '24	Brookline, Mass.	Center	20	170	6	1
P. K. Kernan Jr. '24	Utica, N. Y.	Center	18	185	6	1
P. B. Kunhardt '23	No. Andover, Mass.	Center	21	190	6	
A. J. Conlon '22	Winchester, Mass.	Quarterback	22	148	5	6
F. J. Johnson Oce	Memphis, Tenn.	Quarterback	24	155	5	8
W. H. Churchill '23	Milton, Mass.	Halfback	20	180	5	6
Mitchell Gratwick '22	Buffalo, N. Y.	Halfback	21	160	6	
F. H. Hovey Jr. '22	Montclair, N. J.	Halfback	20	166	5	8
K. S. Pfaffman '24	Quincy, Mass.	Halfback	21	160	6	2
Francis Roullard '23	Chicopee Falls, Mass.	Halfback	20	170	5	5
Vinton Chapin '23	Boston, Mass.	Fullback	21	165	5	10
E. L. Gherke '24	Cleveland, Ohio	Fullback	22	182	5	11
Percy Jenkins 24	Quincy, Mass.	Fullback	20	165	5	9

YALE FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and Class	Home	Position	Age	Wt.	Height Ft.	In.
Anton Hulman Jr. '24S	Terre Haute, Ind.	Left end	20	170	5	11
A. N. Into '23S	Bristol, R. I.	Left tackle	24	200	6	1
P. H. Cruikshank '23	Decatur, Ill.	Left guard	19	210	6	
H. E. Landis Jr. '24	Chicago, Ill.	Center	19	185	6	1
N. T. Guernsey Jr. '22	Greenwich, Conn.	Right guard	22	220	5	8
J. C. Diller '24	San Antonio, Texas	Right tackle	25	175	6	
J. C. Sturm '22	Nehawka, Neb.	Right end	21	178	5	10½
C. M. O'Hearn '24S	Brookline, Mass.	Quarterback	19	170	5	11
Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22	Fall River, Mass.	Left halfback	20	165	5	11
R. E. Jordan '23	Bangor, Me.	Right halfback	22	190	5	11
W. N. Mallory '24	Memphis, Tenn.	Fullback	20	174	5	10
SUBSTITUTES						
E. F. Blair '24	Dallas, Tex.	End	19	190	6	3
E. N. Cutler '23S	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	End	22	170	5	11
J. M. Denver '24S	Philadelphia, Pa.	End	20	168	5	11
C. F. Eddy '23	Wellesley Hills, Mass.	End	20	170	5	11
J. J. Lincoln '24S	Elkhorn, Va.	End	19	175	5	10
E. B. Quaile '22	Salisbury, Conn.	Tackle	20	196	6	
C. H. Storrs '23	Orange, N. J.	Tackle	21	185	6	1
H. K. Cross '22	Providence, R. I.	Guard	21	218	6	1
J. K. Davis '23	Johannesburg, S. A.	Guard	20	180	6	1
H. T. Herr Jr. '23S	New York, N. Y.	Guard	21	230	6	5½
J. J. MacKay '23	New York, N. Y.	Guard	21	190	6	
J. T. Trippe '22S	Merion, Pa.	Guard	23	250	5	11
C. G. Boltwood '23	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Center	25	200	5	11
J. L. Miller '24	Huntington, N. Y.	Center	18	190	6	3
A. O. Norris '24S	Laurence, L. I.	Center	19	185	6	
G. C. Becket '23	East Orange, N. J.	Quarterback	20	165	5	11
R. N. Murphy '24	St. Louis, Mo.	Quarterback	21	153	5	8
J. H. Haas '24	Kansas City, Mo.	Halfback	19	175	5	10
R. T. Knapp '23S	Baltimore, Md.	Halfback	22	162	5	10
N. G. Neidlinger '24	East Orange, N. J.	Halfback	20	165	5	8
I. E. Wight '24	St. Louis, Mo.	Halfback	20	165	6	1
J. G. F. Speiden '22	Summit, N. J.	Fullback	21	172	5	10

KING UNABLE TO RACE BRITANNIA

Good Class of Large Yachts Still Remain in Commission for the Next Racing Season—Disadvantage of Bermuda Rig

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Yachting men have learned with considerable regret that King George does not intend to fit out the famous Britannia for racing next season. His Majesty's intention was announced at the last meeting of the Yacht Racing Association Council by Maj. Philip Hunloke, who said:

"His Majesty the King regrets very much that, owing to the great need of economy, he cannot afford to fit out Britannia next year. This is a great disappointment to His Majesty, as there is no sport the King enjoys more." One can very well understand that the claims on His Majesty's private purse are now enormous. At all times the King is obliged to expend great sums on ceremonials, which are inseparable from the dignity of the Crown, and the enormous increase in the cost of living since the war has trebled these, leaving him but a scanty margin for personal enjoyment. His frank statement that this is the case has created a deep impression, but yachtsmen are agreed that his temporary withdrawal from yacht racing is a very natural step, for the cost of racing a large yacht like Britannia is now extremely great, and the season is very short. A large annual outlay is, of course, necessary in the case of any yacht which is used for racing, and nowadays all these expenses have multiplied enormously, while the season has been curtailed by some six weeks.

However, there will still remain a very good class of large yachts in commission next season, and, though the King's yacht will be sadly missed (for she has always been a popular vessel), her absence will not greatly mar the sport. Racing in this class is, of course, conducted on handicap terms, so that there is a probability of recruits joining it and rendering it numerically strong. The two yachts which have made it most interesting up to the present are Mrs. Workman's Nyria and Sir Charles Allom's White Heather.

Mrs. Workman has rather distinguished herself by winning all of three protest matches in which Nyria was concerned, which were submitted to the Yacht Racing Association. Two of these were between Nyria and White Heather, and the third between Nyria and the Clyde yacht, Vida VI. One of these arose out of a foul that might have had serious consequences. The two yachts were running with spinnakers to port, Nyria, the overtaking yacht, being to leeward and almost abeam, when White Heather suddenly gybed, without taking in her spinnaker boom. While Nyria was preparing to gybe, White Heather luffed, and Nyria bore away as far as practical to avoid collision, but before she had got her spinnaker boom aboard it touched White Heather, and her mainboom must have swept White Heather's deck had it not been brought up by her own starboard runner, which fortunately stood the strain.

The next case was peculiar. In the sailing instructions for a race were the words: "Caution: Yachts must not at any time cross between the east and west winter buoys." As a matter of fact, White Heather did so, in returning to the line at the start, both yachts having crossed too soon and being recalled. She argued in defense that the caution was merely navigational and formed no part of the instructions. Nyria protested, but her protest was dismissed by the sailing committee, hence her appeal to the Yacht Racing Association. The Council reversed the decision of the sailing committee, but added the naïve remark: "If, however, the committee are agreeable, there is nothing to prevent them giving an additional prize to White Heather." Up to the time of writing, the committee does not appear to be "agreeable."

The third Nyria case was a protest by her against Vida VI, for which the latter was disqualified, but appealed. Nyria had rounded a mark well ahead of Vida and the The Lady Anne. She was close-hauled, on her course, when she met these two coming up, beam and beam to the mark, with the wind free. Vida luffed as far as she could with Lady Anne hindering her, and, in fact, so far that the latter's boom came aboard. Nyria passed so close to leeward of the pair that she got temporarily blanketed, and, coming on an even keel, her rigging fouled Vida's topmast stay. The Y. R. A. upheld the Sailing Committee in this case, so that Mrs. Workman was once more successful.

It would appear that some doubt exists on the very important point whether the yachts racing in the next British-American Cup races are to conform to the international or the universal measurement rule. No matter how desirable the American type may be, boats built for the universal rule would be of little or no value for racing in England, and therefore it would be difficult to find yachtsmen willing to incur the expense of building them. Of course, it is fully recognized that American yachtsmen were at that disadvantage this year; but, on the whole, it would seem better to adopt the international rule for all contests.

The American competitors this year were well pleased with the product of the international rule, and, if it should become the permanent method of measurement in these contests, it will prove the foundation of what is bound to become a very strong class in America. The boats are good little vessels in every way, and it will be by no means surprising if they find great favor among American yachtsmen. The visitors this year, although they were defeated, put up a very excellent battle against great odds. If the class becomes popular in the United States, there should be many aspirants to selection for the cup team, and thus the United States will be in a better position every year.

The rule hardly favors yachts of great beam, for, although beam in itself is not taxed at all, it is impractical to design a beamy boat without either incurring a penalty for shallowness of body or taking the disadvantage of considerable displacement. The English boats this year were narrower than the American boats, with the result that they were faster off the wind. They are capable of making greater speed. It was only on the wind that the Americans did well. The rule is an exceedingly interesting one, and it merits very careful study. It is quite probable that, by and by, quite a narrow yacht may be winning many prizes. Such boats have their own pet weather, and they are very hard to beat when they get it.

Some of the owners of these little yachts might give another trial to the old-fashioned mainsail and working topsail, instead of clinging to the Bermuda rig. The latter has many disadvantages, and it is by no means clear that it is the best rig for racing. On the other hand, the facility with which a topsail can be set, or taken in, compares very favorably with the trouble and disadvantage of reefing the Bermuda sail during a race, while the gaff rig is infinitely the better of the two in the matter of strain on the mast. The two sail plans are, or should be, practically identical in outline, but there is a vast difference in the strains that they involve. The long, unbroken leach of the Bermuda sail is very apt to become slack and to sag away at the head. Moreover, when it is reefed, all the weights are still left aloft.

COCHRAN BREAKS PREVIOUS RECORDS

Makes a High Run of 384 and Equals High Average With an 80 in 18.2 Balkline Billiards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With a score of 384 Welker Cochran of San Francisco, California, smashed all previous records for high runs when he defeated G. B. Sutton of Chicago, Illinois, in a match of the tournament for the world's 18.2 balkline billiard championship here Friday. Not only did he set a new world's record for high run, but he also equaled the world record for high average with an 80. The score was 400 to 57 in five innings.

Cochran's brilliant performance eclipsed the record mark made in the previous match by Roger Conti, champion of France, in defeating the Belgian champion, Edouard Horemans. Conti thereby equaled the record average of 80, which was established by W. F. Hoppe, title defender, two years ago. Cochran held the previous best run, 265, for championship finals.

Sutton had no opportunity to ward off his fourth defeat with Cochran going after his record run, which came in the fourth inning. The balls rolled to his liking and it seemed that he could not miss until he failed on a draw shot with the balls placed in a triangle, about a foot apart, in one corner. The summary:

Welker Cochran—6 0 1 384 9—400. Average—80. High run—384.

G. B. Sutton—0 1 4 26 26—57. Average 12 2-5. High run—26.

With an average of 80 points an inning, Conti, champion of France, tied the world's record for a 400-point match when he defeated Horemans, champion of Belgium, by 400 to 105 in five innings.

In defeating his European rival, Conti for three innings appeared destined to set a new world's record average for a 400-point match. Sutton's average of 100 in a 500-point contest, made in 1906, has never been equaled, but it looked as though Conti would tie it for the shorter game until he missed an easy cross-table cushion shot with only 14 to go for an average of 100.

After the first inning, Conti played the game practically alone, for he left the table safe after every miss, keeping Horemans down to 11 points after his initial run of 94. The Frenchman's nursing was at the point of perfection, his masse shots worked unerringly. The Belgian, with the spread combinations left to him, was unable to get the billiards together, revealing his weakness in the open.

Conti's first high run of 147 came in the second inning; from 100 to 145 he kept the balls in easy triangle combinations, nursing them just off the upper end rail. On the next shot the billiards broke for the center of the cloth, and on the subsequent shots took to diagonal corners of the table. A safety shot left this problem practically unchanged for Horemans, and he missed.

In his next run of 149, Conti started at the upper end of the table, but midway in the session traveled to the lower end, where he nursed the billiards in a masterly, confident manner until an easy two-cushion corner shot went wrong. This left the balls spread in a puzzling formation for Horemans, who shot three, and, failing to get the ivories assembled, left a puzzle in turn for Conti.

Picking them up at this point, Conti ran 62, failing on an easy cross-table effort in the middle of the side rail. He got his necessary 14 in the next inning. The summary:

Roger Conti—28 147 149 '62 14—400. Average 80. High run—149.

Edouard Horemans—94 1 0 7 3—105. Average 21—High run—94.

Title aspirations of Horemans were practically disposed of when Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, California, defeated him Thursday night, 400 to 257 in 11 innings. It was a critical match for both, as each had a balanced record of one win and one loss, and the victory put Schaefer in a tie for second place. Fine billiards was displayed by both, the Californian running 186 for a high mark, which was followed in the same inning by Horemans' best effort of 121. Schaefer appeared to be set for a big average when he scored his high run, but at 47 on the next turn he kissed off on a difficult bank shot across the foot of the table, with the balls frozen to the cushion. The summary:

Jacob Schaefer—2 4 56 14 0 186 47 7 18 0 4 62—400. Average—33 4-12. High run—186.

Edouard Horemans—1 15 21 31 0 121 9 1 0 0 58—257. Average 23 4-11. High run—121.

Referee—J. H. Levis.

FEW MATCHES IN SWISS FOOTBALL

An International Trial Match on October 30 Interferes With the Regular Scheduled Games

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
(To October 30 inclusive)

WESTERN SWITZERLAND

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Servette	4	1	0	9
Chaux-de-Fonds	3	1	2	7
Cantonal	3	0	0	6
Etoile	2	0	2	4
Genève	1	2	2	4
Montreux-sports	1	0	3	2
Lausanne-sports	1	0	3	2
Fribourg	0	0	3	0

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Lucerne	5	0	0	10
Bienne	2	2	1	6
Aarau	1	4	1	6
Young Boys	2	1	1	5
Basel	1	1	2	3
Nordstern	1	1	2	3
Berne	1	0	3	2
Old Boys	0	1	3	1

EASTERN SWITZERLAND

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Saint-Gall	4	1	1	9
Blue-Star	3	0	1	6
Grasshoppers	3	0	1	6
Zurich	2	1	1	5
Brühl	2	1	2	5
Winterthur	1	1	3	3
Neumünster	1	1	4	3
Young Fellows	0	1	3	1

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland—Play in the Swiss Association Football League championships was interfered with to some extent on October 30 by an international trial match between the Swiss National team and a side chosen from leading players in the Berne League clubs. This trial was held by way of preparation for a match against Italy scheduled to take place at Geneva on the following Sunday and resulted in an easy win by 6 to 0 for the Swiss team. The first goal was scored after 20 minutes' play as the result of some good passing. The Berne goal keeper then saved in quick succession a "header" by one of the opposing inside forwards and a hard shot from the wing. Five minutes after the first goal, the "national" center-forward again netted, following a bad clearance. The Berne players, although they failed to score, frequently attacked, and on one occasion a shot struck an upright. The "National" forwards put in some good work and just before half-time marked their third goal.

After the restart the "nationals" appeared to ease off, and this gave the other side an opportunity to test the goal-keeping powers of the Swiss custodian, who managed to clear several good shots. The backs also gave a good account of themselves. After a quarter of an hour of this, however, the ball got back to the other end, and again the Swiss team found the net. In the last five minutes of the second half, the "national" forwards scored again, and soon after, with a magnificent long shot, gained the sixth.

In Western Switzerland, only one game took place and ended in a draw of 2 goals each between Geneva and Chaux-de-Fonds. It attracted a very large attendance and is described as the best match of the season. For the first quarter of an hour, play was to the advantage of the Chaux-de-Fonds men, who were the first to score. Geneva soon responded. Then a home player was fouled just as he was about to score, and from the "penalty" Chaux-de-Fonds found the net. The Chaux-de-Fonds players attacked energetically in the second half and were superior for some while, until a penalty for "hands" enabled Geneva again to find the Chaux-de-Fonds goal. From this point both teams did their utmost to obtain a winning goal, but without success.

Lucerne had to battle very hard to retain its undefeated record in the Central Switzerland championship but just managed to do so, defeating the Aarau team, on its own ground, by 1 goal to 0. In Eastern Switzerland, the St. Gall team, as expected, had an easy task in beating Young Fellows by 3 goals to 1. The Brühl men, on their own ground, took two valuable points from Neumünster, which raised them to fifth place in the standing. Their play showed a decided improvement, and they won by 2 goals to 0.

W. I. HUNTER BREAKS RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—W. I. Hunter, amateur golf champion of Great Britain, went over the New Haven Country Club course, Thursday, in 70, creating a record for the course for amateurs.

NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER IS DEMANDED

Educator Declares People Seek Achievements Beyond Those Contained in Proposals for Limitation of Naval Force

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hope that the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems will go over further than the proposed limitation of armament suggested by the United States, was expressed by Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale University Divinity School, in an address yesterday at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He declared it his conviction that the people of the United States really wish to see achieved "a better international order, based on the consent of the governed, under reign of law, and supported by the organized public opinion of the world."

Pointing out in opening that the issue before the world today demands "clear thinking and plain talk," Dr. Brown said that the United States enjoyed 52 years of peace and prosperity and its people did not know war. Now they have great financial, social, vital and moral examples of what war does to civilization. If, therefore, there is one step which peoples wish to see taken it is "a step than can be taken within the bounds of reason to assure that the repetition of the world war shall not occur."

World Ashamed of War

The speaker cited four lessons from the war. The world, he said, is ashamed of war as never before in history. No nation dares take the responsibility for the world war, not even Germany, who has been held most responsible. The folly of the claim that huge armaments make for peace has been proved, Dr. Brown declared, and nations get what they prepare for. The war has made plain that the only safe reliance of the people is on the moral forces of society. Huge armament and secret diplomacy have lost their arguments. Lastly, the world has learned that "the highest endeavor of the race ought to be to safeguard itself from repetition of the disaster of war."

Citing figures on the cost of war, and quoting Viscount James Bryce, Theodore Roosevelt, and Gen. John J. Pershing in declarations against great armament, Dr. Brown asserted that the Hughes proposal for reduction of naval armament has met the demand of the American people. But, he said, it must go further. There are three ways named as means to peace. The first is imperialism, which has been tried and failed. The second is balance of power, which has also been found wanting. The third is a better international order.

It is to obtain this last end that the representatives have been called together in Washington, the speaker declared. The United States is ready to lead, and is leading. But with regard to the outcome of the Conference there have been several predictions—utter failure, a possible Anglo-American-Japanese treaty, acceptance of the Hughes proposals by other nations, and the opening of the way for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. The sentiment of the people precludes failure, it also opposes alliance, it demands more than the proposals of the opening day of the Conference and it is turning toward the entrance of the United States with the other great world democracies, Dr. Brown declared.

League of Nations

In support of his argument for the League of Nations, Dr. Brown cited its achievements in calling a financial conference of 39 nations, aiding the resuscitation of Austria, administering the Saar Basin, arbitrating and preventing war between Sweden and Finland, setting up a permanent international court and settling the question of Upper Silesia. He asked what the United States senators who opposed it have accomplished in the same period of time. He declared that the election of 1920 was not a "solemn referendum" on the League but a vote to defeat the party in power.

The speaker asserted his belief that the people of the United States would have responded with even greater enthusiasm than that which greeted the Hughes plan had the program included an equally concrete step toward the "better international order." The nation now has its opportunity to recover its moral leadership lost in the few months after the armistice. The extent to which it recovers this, he declared, depends upon the quality of public sentiment, expressed through organizations and the press, for achievements even greater than those sought by the United States and presented by its Secretary of State.

ART

Mr. Clausen, Mr. Rushbury and Mr. McBey

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—That the efforts of painters to interpret seasons of the year, or the hour of the day occupies most of their energy is apparent to a marked degree. Until the nineteenth century nearly all landscapes seem to have been painted in the full foliage of summer. Before then noonday light with its absence of shadow was mostly represented, and seldom were sunrise and sunset effects attempted. But modern painting has made night, dusk, day and dawn, spring, summer, autumn and winter her own. Painters today, however, seem to be as interested in the local face of nature as in the past. The landscapes of Umbria, of Holland, of Low Germany are all distinct in character one from the other in the works of the old masters, and here in England today it is generally easy to hit on the county, hay often the smallest district of a county by the character of the country depicted by our landscapists. But there are some exceptions, and Mr. Clausen is one of them.

At the Grosvenor Galleries there is a most interesting exhibition of water colors by him, Mr. Rushbury and Mr. McBey. In Mr. Clausen's beautiful drawings it matters not where this rick, this cottage or this tree is. It may be England. It may even in some cases be Brittany, but that which concerns Mr. Clausen most, and therefore us, is the transitory beauty of his subjects under the influences of evening sky, autumn mist, rain, storm, sunset, sun, frost, morning sun and so on. He is concerned with the "time" in a landscape. Giving us lyrics of such tender beauty rhymed in these subtle meters is George Clausen's chief contribution to contemporary art.

A visit to the new tiny Cotswold gallery in Frith Street, however, will show us that men like Gaskin, Gere, Payne and Rothenstein convey that which is "place" in the landscape. Nobody could mistake any of the drawings here for anything but the most English of English country, namely the Cotswolds. It would be pleasant to linger in this delightful little gallery longer, but this comparison must suffice for now and we will return, at the Grosvenor, to Mr. McBey. In his work we see another instance of "place" in landscape. His cold, matter-of-fact chromatic color is best suited to the bracing bleakness of the north country coast scenes he is interested in. But the fuller, more sensuous demands of a Spanish or North African scene remind us very forcibly that he is a native of northern England and that "place" is a part of his nature and temperament. His work in this sphere is of the highest order produced today and its insistence and indefiniteness are all the more apparent by the accompanying exhibition of work by a newcomer, Mr. Rushbury. "Time" and "place" to this artist have not yet found their definite niche in his scheme of things. His work is yet tentative, painstaking and deliberate, and there is an indefiniteness in his choice of subject.

The exhibition of these three artists, Clausen, McBey and Rushbury, provides a splendid illustration of the value of "time" and "place" in modern landscape painting. Visitors will not miss the excellent etchings, aquatints and woodcuts by Mr. A. P. Robins; neither will they fail to notice the low price of all the drawings and the large number of Clausens sold.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The sixth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on November 18 was evenly divided between the old and the new. The first part, devoted to the "classics," consisted of the overture of "Anacreon" by Cherubini and Hydn's Symphony in E flat. The second part, music of the present time, consisted of Rachmaninoff's poem "The Island of the Dead," and a suite made from portions of the ballet "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel.

These pieces were all familiar, but their juxtaposition invested them with a new interest. The relationship between the eighteenth century Haydn and the extremely twentieth century Ravel is not very difficult to trace. There is the same clearness of form, the same lucid, logical development of the musical thought in both. There is also the same lack of personal expression in the music of the two. This does not mean a lack of originality, for the music of Haydn, in spite of his many imitators, bears the unmistakable mark of his genius, as does that of Ravel. It means, rather, that both composers view their art impersonally and the emotions and impressions which they try to evoke are not those of their own secret imaginings but feelings common to many of their time. Rachmaninoff, on the other hand, seems to say, "This is how I feel as I look at Böcklin's picture, these are my personal impressions, my own particular emotions." These two radically different views of the aim and purpose of music have existed side by side for many years. When a great genius like Schumann or Chopin chooses to reveal the depths of his inmost thoughts we can but pause in wonder and admiration. When a Rachmaninoff does the same we are tempted to question whether the greatness of his talent justifies such a proceeding. To be more specific, "The Island of the Dead" at yesterday's rehearing, notwithstanding its largeness of conception, its skillful construction, its many moving climaxes, sounded at times turgid, forced and unduly melodramatic. One asks, "Does this music truly catch the spirit of the picture of which the painter is reported to have said, 'It must produce such an effect of stillness that anyone would be frightened at hearing a knock on the door.'"

The performance throughout the afternoon was of the usual high standard. The playing of Ravel's suite was exceptionally brilliant.

WAGES OF SHOE WORKERS

LYNN, Massachusetts—Interest in the movement to reduce shoe workers' wages in New England was centered here yesterday with the opening of conferences between the manufacturers' association and the council of the United Shoe Workers of America. The association has proposed a 20 per cent reduction, urging it as necessary to assure prosperity for the industry. The union, in accepting the invitation to a conference, agreed to hear the manufacturers' case with open minds and without interruption.

FREIGHT CARRIERS ADOPT NEW PLAN

Take Important Step Forward in California Transportation Methods Whereby Shippers Get Hearings on Rate Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—An important step forward in transportation methods has been taken by all the rail and water carriers of freight in California, in an agreement, just reached, whereby the shipper is to be heard by the carrier before any change in freight rates is asked for or made. The traffic bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will act as the intermediary in this movement, which furnishes the first example of shippers and carriers getting together on rates, and the meetings of the two factors in transportation will be held in the offices of the traffic bureau.

This is a radical departure from the former practice of the carriers and is the outgrowth of the effort made by Seth Mann, when a member of Western Freight Traffic Commitee, with headquarters in Chicago, under the United States Railroad Administration. Mr. Mann proposed the plan of taking the shipper into the confidence of the carriers and giving him the fullest opportunity to be heard regarding proposed changes in rates and to obtain complete and immediate information respecting rates in which changes had been made.

"This plan was adopted in the territory referred to," said Mr. Mann, "and was in process of being adopted by the carriers in eastern and southern territories, when the Railroad Administration came to an end.

"The Western Freight Traffic Committee regularly published their dockets and invited shippers to come before them to present their side of the proposition.

"This plan of publicity met with great opposition from experienced railroad men in the beginning, but was carried through during a period of about two years with great success.

"The demonstration of the great advantage of taking shippers into the confidence of rate-making bodies was made and the lesson learned from this experience was that the policy of friendship between shippers and carriers would be most beneficial in the future, instead of the attitude of hostility which had been the fashion in the past.

"The Transcontinental Freight Bureau, composed of representatives of lines operating in western territory, with headquarters in Chicago, has now adopted this plan of publicity. They have adopted a resolution to the effect that the so-called blue docket, which contains a full statement of rate changes proposed, and also the so-called white docket which contains a full statement of rates agreed upon after hearings, shall be sent to all chambers of commerce and like organizations so that they shall receive it at the same time as the carriers themselves.

"Under the new rule the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will receive advices of proposed changes in rates and of rates agreed upon the same day that carriers in San Francisco, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific, receive them.

"The chamber today received the first docket of this kind. It contains the changes agreed upon by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, and carries the release date of November 3.

"The carriers who have determined upon this course of procedure are to be congratulated, as I consider it a long step toward establishing a friendly and helpful relationship between the carriers and their patrons."

The traffic bureau of the chamber is giving formal notice to all shippers that hereafter it will have on file complete information, identical in every respect with that obtainable from the carriers themselves and available at the same time as at the offices of the carriers, concerning all proposed changes and agreed changes in rates in the western territory.

TEACHERS URGED TO ENTER POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Public school-teachers were urged to enter the political field to improve the schools and elevate their profession, by Miss Ethel M. Gardner in one of the striking addresses heard at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Teachers Association. Miss Gardner is president of the Milwaukee Teachers Association, and of the Class-Room Teachers Department of the National Education Association. She has been a leader in the movement of the Wisconsin teachers for better salaries and better schoolhouses.

"Since the establishment of a teachers' council in Milwaukee we have found that it is not in itself a solution of our problems," said Miss Gardner. "It is only one phase of the movement to put the class-room teacher where she belongs. We may spend much time and effort upon courses of study, textbooks and other matters, but we will never get them across unless we enter the political field.

"Teachers have exalted ideas. It has been an education to us to get out and understand what goes on behind the scenes. Selections of sites and buildings and other matters are not determined by the needs of the children, but are determined for political reasons and in secret session by means we did not know existed.

"It is not necessary to play 'dirty' politics. Teachers will play 'clean' politics. I am not ashamed to be called a politician, because I play 'clean' politics. Wisconsin is far behind in the movement for organizing class-room teachers. One of our duties is to bring forward these teachers and to develop leaders. In most cases class-room teachers are better educated than their so-called superiors."

Prof. S. A. Leonard of the University of Wisconsin declared that the movement to organize class-room teachers was of the highest professional importance, and a method for getting an expression of opinion on educational questions from those who know most about teaching. "No one who is not teaching in a class-room can decide what should be taught in them," he said.

The teacher of the future will want to know something about the school building, its heating, lighting and ventilation, and about the playgrounds, was the opinion expressed by Prof. C. M. Barr of the Milwaukee Normal School.

The League of Class-Room Teachers was organized with Miss Norma E. Bunker of this city as president.

A. H. Chamberlain, secretary of the California Teachers Association, warned the teachers to prepare to fight an organized effort that would be made in the state legislatures throughout the United States to reduce salaries of educators.

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University severely criticized the tendency toward boycotting the public schools in favor of the private schools, saying that unless a child was feebleminded there was no excuse for keeping it out of the public school, where it would learn the fundamentals of democracy.

Thomas W. Boyce, a Milwaukee school principal, was elected president of the association

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE

Longwood Home, $14,950

A THREE-STORY, CITY TYPE BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen on entrance floor, hardwood floors, electric light, several fireplaces. Room for garage. Terms arranged if desired. HENRY SAVAGE, Inc.

Commonwealth Ave. Bargain

A SINGLE HOUSE with double garage, containing 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, hot water heat, hardwood floors, instantaneous hot-water heater, over 10,000 square feet of land, on the sunny side of the avenue in the Aberdeen section. Owner, leaving for California, has no further use for the house. Offer wanted.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Established 1840

1231 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, 47, Mass. Telephone Brookline 1500

40 Acres, Stock and Tools

Outskirts hustling manufacturing city, products sold at door; splendid general farm; 20A. fertile tillage, balance fenced, spring-watered pasture, wood; lots apples, pears, strawberries, etc.; good 10-room house, bath, running water, etc.; sets high, shingled barn 60x30, stone basement, many outbuildings; to settle affairs, owner includes good horse, cow, heifer, implements, vehicles, tools; only $3100, good terms; act quickly. Shown by Mr. J. E. Houlihan, tel. Middleboro 201-W. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 294 Washington St., Boston. New Journal mailed free.

MASSACHUSETTS, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut Farm catalogues postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Los Angeles, California

FREE RENTAL DEPARTMENT

No charge from our office by automobile. Motive. Satisfied tenants & full houses. Tourists and strangers welcomed.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS & FLATS under our personal management. Rates $70 to $200. Discount on lease.

BORDEN AND COMPANY
325 Pac. Finance Bldg. Bdwy. 8288

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Massachusetts St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

ABERDEEN SECTION

Fully furnished 6-room apt., all modern conveniences, to sublet to small Protestant family, 2 min. walk from Lake St., Commonwealth Ave. cars; seen by appointment. Address G-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

29 GLOUCESTER ST., Boston. Large nicely furn. front rm., steam heat, electricity, fireplace, with or without private bath. Tel. Copley 1427-M.

BEACON ST., one block from Massachusetts Ave.; large, sunny, well heated rooms in newly renovated house. Tel. Back Bay 4226.

ALLSTON—In modern apartment, large room, 3 windows, large closet, second-floor front, heated. 10 Park Vale Ave., Suite 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DO you wish intelligent, forceful, tactful, representation in Europe? Englishman, fluent French, German, thorough knowledge Europe, sailing end November, will transact your business. Highest American refs. V-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY, 18 mos. typist exper. in Civil Service desires position as Secy. Steno. Addr. W-51, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Potatoes, Early Six Weeks or Golden Russets; any quantity. HARRY BLACK, Salesville, Montana.

FOR SALE—Sable coat, excellent condition; bargain for quick sale. Phone University 7776-W.

ORIENTAL RUGS

7x10 Boukara, 8x5 Antique Kazah and several small pieces. No reasonable offer refused. MRS. K. NOLAN, 59 Rutland Sq., Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Soul and Body." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CALIFORNIA

HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood Hardware Co., Inc.

579701. 6414 Hollywood Blvd.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

HOLLYWOOD BLVD. and CAHUENGA AVE.
G. G. Greenwood, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

HOLLYWOOD CLEANING & PRESSING CLUB
Odorless Cleaners Fancy Dyers
1508-10 Cahuenga Ave. Holly 2086

PEARCE'S FORD REPAIR SHOP
6230 Santa Monica Blvd., Holly 686

Schaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop
6006 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 3636.

CALIFORNIA

HOLLYWOOD—Continued

Hollywood Boot Shop

6687 Hollywood Blvd. 577101

Fine Footwear—Hosiery

Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call

LONG BEACH

EARL L. CHESSMAN
Contractor and Builder
529 W. Seventh St. Phone Home 17625

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
124 PINE AVENUE

Buffums'

Formerly The Mercantile Co.

Pine Ave. at Broadway
LONG BEACH, CAL.

The maximum of Quality; the utmost in Service; and top Values always.

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE
220 PINE AVENUE

SANDERS & THOMPSON
Proprietors of Spauldings
TABLE D'HOTE CANDIES
A LA CARTE SODAS
140 Pine Ave. Phone Home 5051.

CARSON'S MARKET
124 American Ave. High Grade Meats.

DEPENDABLE USED CARS
S. E. Cor. Ocean & American
R. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

City National Bank
Broadway and American

MEYER MILLINERY
312 Pine Avenue

H. R. Buchanan
315 PINE AVE.
Women's Stylish Apparel and Hats

JOHNSON & KENDALL
High Grade
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
134-136 West Broadway

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies
117 PINE AVENUE

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works: Anaheim and Daisy Ave.; Branch Office, 37 Pine Ave. Phones H-733, S. 8, Main 472

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
Clothes of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
114-116 Pine Ave. Phone Pacific 1312.

LOS ANGELES

During the CLEAN-UP and PAINT-UP SEASON
Visit 928 South Main Street
THE PAINT STORE OF
The PATTON PAINT COMPANY

ARNOLD ROSS
Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties
322 West Fifth Street

BOOS BROS.
CAFETERIAS
436-42 So Hill St 321 West Fifth St
648 So Broadway 328 So Broadway

CROWN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CO.
Best in Quality and Service
Fine Finished and Rough Dry Laundry
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Telephones: South 945—23089

BACKUS MARKET
STALLS A 5—A 6
Star Delicatessen
STALL C 6
GRAND CENTRAL PUBLIC MARKET
315 South Broadway 65145

KODAKS
And Everything That Goes With Them
EARL V. LEWIS
226 West Fourth 308 West Seventh

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN
612 SOUTH BROADWAY AND
309 SOUTH SPRING COR 4TH ST.

GENERAL AUCTIONEER
COL. C. F. CALHOUN
1911 So. Burlington Ave.—21940

PAUL V. STRUBLE
HIGH GRADE FURNITURE
also
REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING
2414 So. Vermont. Phone West 2452

BEKINS
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND—LOS ANGELES

PASADENA

PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Engraved or Printed
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

T. W. Mather Co. Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Apparel.
Featuring style and quality combined with individual service.
Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.
An accommodating store.

DRY GOODS
and Ready to Wear
GOSSARD CORSETS
Graduate Corsetiere
HERTEL'S

PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street,
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BASSETT'S WALK-OVER STORE
26 EAST COLORADO STREET

CALIFORNIA

PASADENA—Continued

NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1193
65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

SANTA BARBARA

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Commercial Trust and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

SANTA MONICA

Dry Goods Ready-to-Wear
MONTGOMERY'S
1408-10 3rd ST.
Men's and Boys' Furnishings

SAN DIEGO

PACIFIC DESK COMPANY
Office Equippers
Desks Chairs
Filing Cabinets Office Safes Work Organizers
SUPPLIES
962 2nd St. San Diego, Cal. Aut. 64138

JEWELERS 932 5th St., Main 544 JESSOP & SONS
Established 1891. Look for our Big Street Clock.

THE WALDORF CAFE
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
In Exclusive Dining Rooms.
Also
California's Far-Famed Lunch Counter
For Ladies and Gentlemen
4th Street, Between Broadway and C.

The Golden Lion Tavern
San Diego's Famous Eating Place.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Open 6 A. M. to midnight. Cor. 4th and F. Sts.
BERNARDINI & PROVOST, Props.

THE BROWN BEAR
531 B Street—Table d'Hote or à la Carte

Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
1015 Fifth Street

Morgan's Cafeteria
1049—SIXTH ST.

LENOX CAFETERIA
1058 Fifth St.

SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
630 C Street
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MISS A. M. RAINFORD
1115 Fourth Street

THE BOSTON STORE
S.H. Bingham Fifth at C
A Store for Women
Known in San Diego for the dependably good quality of its merchandise, the excellence of its value and service.
—WOMEN'S SUITS —COATS
—DRESSES
—UNDERWEAR —CORSETS
—HOSIERY —GLOVES —NOTIONS
—DRESS AND WASH GOODS
—SILKS —LINENS —LACES

HAMILTON'S
Grocers — Sixth and C

Lewis Shoe Co.
S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

Boldrick Shoe Co.
946 FIFTH ST. TWO STORES 1158 FIFTH ST.
AGENTS FOR
COUSINS SHOES AND
THE RED CROSS SHOE

STREICHER'S SHOES
827 FIFTH ST 2 STORES 1026 FIFTH ST

WILLIAMS BROS., 1156 2nd St.
Battery and Auto Electric Work.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway
Capital $250,000.00. Surplus and Profits $600,000.

ALBERT J. JONES
Real Estate. Tel. Main 2732. Insurance.
226-27 First National Bank Bldg.

BENBOUGH & DUGGAN
High Grade Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing
1194 6th St. Auto Delivery. Main 3850. Aut 63904.

SAN PEDRO

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
119 Sixth St., San Pedro

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

F. KNIGHT & SON
Corporation
40 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON
¶Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. ¶Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. ¶Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. ¶Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. ¶We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. ¶Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

BOOKBINDING
WM. S. LOCKE
10 WASHINGTON STREET, NORTH. BOSTON
Tel. Rich. 2401

City Laundry Co.
COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES
ALL PARTS OF GREATER BOSTON
Phone Roxbury 282
98 Lenox St. Boston 18

FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Designers. Retouchers. Photo and Wood Engravers
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 2200 Estab. 1899

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Continued

LEWANDOS DYEING CLEANSING LAUNDERING

LEWANDOS
284 Boylston Street
17 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
79 Summer Street
Telephone Back Bay 3300
Shops in all the large cities of the East
Summer Routes North and South Shores
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Smith & McCance
2 PARK ST., BOSTON
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals.
Any Magazine or Book—no matter where published—can be had of us.
LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

IF IT'S HARDWARE and PLUMBING SUPPLIES
FOR Reliable Goods and Very Low Prices
TRY STATE SUPPLY CO.
Tel. Rich. 293. 19 Union St.

NEROLI CLEANSING CREAM
Will Keep Indefinitely
BARRETT & WOODIS, 420 Boylston Street

THE EARLE HAT
for
Women and Girls
201 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

E. F. CALDWELL
61 MERRIMAC ST., Boston, established 1885; tel. Haymarket 3007-3008; save money on your long-distance hauls; 14 furniture trucks to give you prompt and efficient delivery service; packing, moving and storing of household goods; we insure all goods while in transit.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimonos, purses and Ivy corsets.

WILLIAM R. HAND Co., Inc.
40 to 46 Lagrange St., Boston, near Tremont St.
Men's soft, stiff and silk hats cleaned and repaired. Women's Hats cleaned and repaired. Bands, bindings put on while you wait. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retrimmed.

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

ROBEY'S For Your
PHOTO SUPPLIES
KODAK FINISHING
and Picture Framing
ROBEY-FRENCH CO.
Eastman Kodak Company
38 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE RIDING SCHOOL
Riding Instruction
Private and class teaching by competent instructors
2 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass.
Telephone 1270 Brookline

SADDLE HORSES for hire. McNeilly's Riding Academy, beautiful bridle paths through the woods, away from slippery roads. Lessons by appointment. 554 Heath St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Phone Brookline 166.

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY

ALICE DUFRESNE
STATIONERY GIFTS
1048 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway

D. NACHT
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3084

COURTESY FOR ALL
COURTEOUS REGARD FOR THE WANTS OF EVERY CUSTOMER IS THE RULE HERE.
Bank of the Manhattan Company

GREENBERG
Repairing and pressing. Cleanser and Dyer.
1940 Cornaga Ave. Phone: Far Rock. 787

FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN
CENTRAL AVE Tel. Far Rock. 643

Mulry Hardware Co.
Far Rockaway. Tel. F. R. 415

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Remsen Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274

A. H. BROWER
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS
254 Central Ave. Tel. 843 Far Rock.

GOOD CLEAN COAL
C. & H. T. WHITSON, Inc.
28 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 28

20th CENTURY GROCER
R. BERKOWITZ
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Central Ave. Tel.: Far Rock 1300-1301

Beermann's Market, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions
1952 Cornaga Ave., Bet. Central and Broadway
Tel. Far Rockaway 837

BROWER
THE JEWELER
Merchandise and Repairs That Are Right
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 9220

WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency
1019 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

NEW YORK CITY

De Olde English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure six words to the line.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The London Symphony Orchestra led off their winter season with a fine concert at Queen's Hall, on October 24. The band is perhaps the most vigorous, buoyant and sonorous of all permanent British orchestral organizations, and in Albert Coates it has found a conductor with qualities corresponding to its own.

Before a note was played one marked the full ranks of the orchestra with 16 vigorous violins a side, a dozen violas, 11 cellos, 10 basses, and the wood wind and brass drawn from among the surest and most confident players in London. The mere look of the band promised rich tone. With the majestic opening of Wagner's Meistersinger overture the promise became reality. The gorgeous procession of the music poured forth and, directed by Mr. Coates, it assumed a stateliness, a splendor, which reminded one of the great readings by Richter in former days. Mr. Coates manages the contrapuntal progress of the parts particularly well—each perfectly distinct and yet made to serve a cumulative effect. This controlling of simultaneous melodies to purposeful ends is one of the characteristic features of his method.

Elgar's violin concerto was played with splendid élan and energy, swinging forward on a high impulse which was no doubt due in the first instance to Albert Sammons, the soloist, but in which he was readily joined by Mr. Coates and the orchestra. The performance gave a most interesting, most stirring view of Elgar's work, but, fine as it was, splendid as was the assured technique with which Sammons tackled the difficult passages, one yet missed something. The tenderness of the second subject in the first movement, the serene poetry of the slow movement, the softer contrasting shades were not there. Also the phrasing of the principal theme in the slow movement, broken into short melodic lengths by Sammons, sounded square, slightly pedestrian. The reflection forced itself upon one that there are eight quavers in a bar of four crotchets.

The first performance in England of Szymanoffsky's "Song of the Night" had been awaited with friendly expectancy, as his violin solos played in London by Kochansky some months ago had made a good impression; but in the event it seemed to disappoint the audience. The work, completed in 1916, is grandiose in design, is scored for a huge orchestra, and is distinctly lengthy. Based upon a Polish poem of a rhapsodic nature, which in turn is derived from an oriental poem, the music obviously would not have taken its present turn if Scriabin had never written "Prometheus" nor Stravinsky experimented with orchestral colors. But it is clear Szymanoffsky has also a good deal of originality and possesses a remarkable power of handling modern harmonies and great masses of sound. The work is too widespread to admit of more than a general opinion after a single hearing, but one is inclined to judge the "Song of the Night" as a thing probably more valuable as an earnest of what its composer may attain, than as an end in itself. The concert concluded with a performance of Brahms' symphony in D.

When Eugène Goossens gave his two orchestral concerts last summer they met with a success and support that encouraged him to embark on the further venture of four orchestral concerts in Queen's Hall this autumn. The first took place on October 27. As before, he had his specially selected orchestra of 100 performers under the leadership of Bernard Reillie and it certainly is a magnificent band. Already it has grown to be a distinct entity, with special characteristics of its own. The prevailing purity of tone, the singular sweetness of the wood wind, and the universal quickness in response to every shade of tone and phrasing required by the conductor are most striking in the Goossens Orchestra.

The concert opened with eight fanfares—mostly for trumpets—and all experiments at achieving something in music analagous to the epigram or aphorism in literature, designed to serve as rudimentary preludes which shall avoid the lengthy architectonic forms of overture and prelude. After hearing all eight fanfares by those distinguished composers, Manuel de Falla, Erik Satie, Serge Prokofieff, Hamilton Harty, Eugène Goossens, Darius Milhaud, Albert Roussel, and Felix White, one had a shrewd suspicion that while latecomers to concerts would love fanfares, the punctual members of an audience would probably prefer something less scrappy.

The real business of the concert began with Bach's organ fugue in C minor, orchestrated by Sir Edward Elgar. If organ music is to be transformed to the orchestra then assuredly this version by Elgar more than justifies itself. It has brilliance, vitality and skill. After much applause the performance was repeated.

"The Garden of Fand," a tone poem by Arnold Bax, received a most sympathetic interpretation at Goossens' hands. It is one of Bax's best works, and it would be difficult to imagine it better played. But even with ideal playing, and for all its undoubted beauty, the composition lacks grip. The literary basis and musical form are not perfectly synchronized.

Arthur Honegger's "Pastorale d'Eté" proved wholly enjoyable and not at all startling. It is a delicate, reflective little thing, scored for small orchestra, and displays what is a strong point with the French,—the felicitous use of the wood wind. In this, as throughout the evening, the oboe playing of Leon Goossens, brother of the conductor, was a feature. The English work that followed—Gustav Holst's suite "Beni Mora," is strongly original, orchestrated in a way unerringly apt and unusual.

For the second part of the program, Goossens gave one of the most interesting performances of Brahms' C minor symphony that has been heard in London for a long time. He treated it with the lucidity of the Latin, and the self-restraint of the Anglo-Saxon race. Both the first and third movements were taken a shade slower than usual, and the whole work was kept well within hand until, when the fourth movement came and there was still no climax, one began to wonder what Mr. Goossens was going to do. Then at last, at the final pui allegro, he let go and piled up a magnificent climax that caught one into a whirl of admiring delight.

FRANZ VECSEY IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is 14 years since that Franz Vecsey, the Hungarian violinist, then a boy in knickerbockers, played in Carnegie Hall for the first time. It is said that he played with brilliance the most difficult technical pieces, duplicating the success he had won abroad and never showing the slightest evidences of having been spoiled into self-consciousness. Tuesday afternoon, upon his reappearance in Carnegie Hall, what had been as a boy unconscious modesty, was seen to have developed into a true simplicity—after the regular program, during the usual extra numbers and in the artist's reception room he seemed instinctively to feel and respond to the mood of the students that clustered about him, and Mr. Vecsey was always so ready to smile and to answer.

His program opened with Tartini's sonata, "The Devil's Trill," and his marvelous technical skill was at once seen. As he went on, playing Bach's chaconne, Vieuxtemps' concerto for violin D minor, and three caprices of his own composition Mr. Vecsey pleased first of all because everything was done with his simplicity of manner. There was nothing that could be construed as pose unless it was the way in which he ended every number with his bow held upward for a moment as if to signal the audience that he had finished and at the same time to salute it.

The first three offerings are popular with all violinists and while it is admitted that Mr. Vecsey brought out nothing new in his playing of them as compositions he did give them with a tone that was always sonorously beautiful and that is a task few can accomplish in numbers of such technical difficulty. His caprice, "Le Vent," calls for mastery of the highest caliber. His trill in the Tartini sonata was as perfect in the powerful fortissimos as in the marvelous pianissimos. He possesses the musical taste and understanding to avoid making a show of technique but uses his wonderful facility to play for the deeper meanings. Even to the numbers that, of themselves, show little but a bid for virtuosity Mr. Vecsey added poetical sentiment. So in accord are Mr. Vecsey and Mr. Meyer-Radon, who was at the piano, that the program took on the color of a perfect chamber music concert.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila" opened the season of the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium on the night of November 14. Miss Mary Garden, the general director of the organization, had good reason to be pleased with the inauguration of the enterprise. The house was filled to the last seat and the general effect of the performance was ingratiating to the ear. Nor was there lacking that enthusiasm on the part of the listeners which is stimulating to artistic effort. Whether "Samson et Dalila" is the ideal dramatic composition with which to open a season of opera is a matter which could be argued, if, to be sure, the ideal opera is one which contains the maximum of dramatic fervidity and vivacity of action.

The Samson of the occasion was Lucien Muratore, who had added the rôle to his repertoire last summer. If the part does not give to the French tenor all the opportunities that are contained in some of the other works that he has sung here, he at least made the most of those which Saint-Saëns presented to him. His singing was of the most admirable kind and his action gave power to a rôle whose histrionic effectiveness is thin and wan. The Dalila of the cast was Marguerite d'Alvarez, a vocalist who had been heard here only in two successive interpretations of Hérodiade in Massenet's composition of the same name. This artist offered the most attractive reading of the part that has been heard in Chicago for many seasons. What Mme. d'Alvarez may lack in outward presentment she makes up for in vocal worth. Possessed of a voice full of richness, she made it a medium in "Samson et Dalila" for the disclosure of great feeling. The other characters in the opera are of less moment. Mr. Dufranne—a notable artist—put power into his characterization of the high priest of Dagon and Paul Payan, a newcomer, was effective in the small part of the old Hebrew.

The ballet made a sumptuous affair of the last act. Messrs. Pavley and Oukrainsky and their dancers laid an offering of great beauty at the feet of Miss Garden's patrons. The opera would have been worth while, if only for the choreography of the closing act. A word or two of admiration for the direction of the whole by Georgio Polacco should not be omitted. There are not many conductors who, in directing dramatic compositions, have been able to make a moving issue of the symphonic portion of the score and at the same time to show a wholesome respect for the privileges of the singers. Mr. Polacco accomplished that feat at this performance.

At the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on November 11-12, the most interesting feature was "A London Symphony," by Ralph Vaughan Williams, which was given its first performance in Chicago. In attempting to delineate life in the great British city, Mr. Williams had been preceded by Sir A. C. Mackenzie and Sir Edward Elgar, who respectively had produced their "London Day by Day" and "Cockaigne" a decade earlier than the date of his composition. It would seem that the composer of "A London Symphony" has been more successful in establishing the atmosphere of the British metropolis than the previous composers, whose works have just been mentioned. While there are in the symphony tangible tokens of his admiration for Charpentier, for the later Puccini, for Debussy, yet it is certain that London is enshrined in the pages of the score. The orchestra earned the gratitude of the composer by a performance in which brilliance and enthusiasm were paramount.

Brilliant, too, was an interpretation of the overture to Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman."

Josef Lhevinne was the pianist of the occasion. He elected to be heard in the E flat major concerto for piano, by Rubenstein. When composing this concerto the Russian master sat in that bleak and arid desert wherein is no oasis of inspiration. There are many notes in the work, but few ideas. Mr. Stock, evidently perceiving that Rubenstein's music would fall flat upon his patrons' ears unless something were done to help it, set the music in a more gorgeously colored frame than that which the composer originally had contrived for it. But rescoring could not make dull strains inspired. At least Mr. Lhevinne's playing was worth while. It was excellent playing—clean, impeccable as to execution, admirable as to tone and touch.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL HELD IN BLACKPOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England—The great event in Lancashire music of the new season has been the Blackpool Competitive Festival. Railway facilities have at last made it possible for groups of contestants to travel at reduced rates, and, though these rates do not approach the standard of prewar moderation, they are a great improvement on last year, when no concessions were made. The result has been strikingly apparent at Blackpool in the number of the competitors and the attendance of the public.

When the Blackpool Festival, which entered upon its useful career 21 years ago, was resuscitated last year after a long interval occasioned by the war, it was felt that a good deal of leeway had to be made up before the choirs and the competitors generally returned to their former high technical standard. This year a great improvement was noticeable all round and the evidence of keenness was most striking. Some few departments of the material offered were felt to be a little below the general standard and received the censure of the adjudicators. This was especially the case among the solo bass singers, some thirty of whom sang the "Serious Songs" of Brahms, certainly a very severe test of vocal musicianship. Mr. Paul Vallon, the adjudicator, was by no means satisfied with the candidates' powers of interpretation, and, in making his award, said that he only made the award because a prize had to be given and he gave it to the best of a poor lot.

Naturally, singing takes the leading place in the popular regard at musical festivals. The choice of a work like the "Serious Songs" marks an interesting new departure in the quality of the music chosen. Instead of one air, generally taken from an opera, the competitors had to prepare a group of songs, one or more being selected by the adjudicators. In the four Brahms songs, each competitor was asked to sing two. In the soprano division, Madame Gleeson White being the adjudicator, the competitors had to prepare Julius Harrison's song cycle "Boccaccio," the words being taken from Rossetti's sonnets. The contraltos had to sing three of Bantock's setting of Browning's dramatic lyrics, and the tenors four of Vaughan Williams' "On Wenlock Edge" from Housman's charming cycle of poems "A Shropshire Lad," Miss Edith Hands, Mr. Vallon and Mr. Plunket Greene being the adjudicators in these sections. It will be seen that the organizers of the festival keep an eye on the literary quality of the works given as well as the musical.

In connection with all the four classes of solo singers, a rose bowl was offered for the competitor who gained the highest number of marks. The contraltos were remarkably good as a class and it was not surprising that this coveted award fell to one of their number, Miss Vera McLean of Preston. She gave unusual satisfaction to Mr. Frederic Austin, who conducted the final competition between the candidates who had done the best in their several sections.

The last day of the competition was devoted to the choral singing, and here again pieces of the highest quality and, incidentally, of the utmost difficulty, were chosen, the chief of them being Bach's double motet "Sing Ye to the Lord." The festival had as chief adjudicator in this division Sir Hugh Allen, the director of the Royal College of Music.

LONDON QUARTET IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The London String Quartet opened the season of the Chamber Music Association. This organization meets on Sunday afternoons in the ballroom of one of the leading hotels, transformed for the time by quiet lighting and an informal scattering of the chairs into an atmosphere of intimacy that is conducive to hearing chamber music under the most favorable conditions. The growth of the public support for this least strenuous and obvious form of concerted music is shown by the fact that with but 600 members at the close of last season, the association at present has 1000, and yet no extraordinary effort was made to secure the increase.

The Debussy quartet in C minor, opus 10, particularly in the slow movement, was the salient performance of the afternoon, as revealing the suavity of tone, the sensitiveness for rhythm, the delicacy of feeling, on the part of the four players. The London Quartet is not one that strives to produce orchestral effects: it was remarked that it rarely allowed itself an accentuated fortissimo, but dwelt by preference in the zone of subdued and abated effects, finding the atmosphere of Debussy especially to its liking. The work of the French master closed the program. First came Mozart's quartet in D minor. Then there were two English compositions: Frank Bridge's "Londonderry Air" and H. Waldo Warner's "Folksong Phantasy." Mr. Warner plays the viola in the quartet. His music was so well liked that it was repeated.

The Narberth Choral Society of 80 members, accompanied by a professional orchestra of 25, gave stimulating evidence of what a suburban group of singers can do with the right spirit of good will in the ranks and supporting community spirit, under an able leader. They moved into Philadelphia for a first annual concert, won much favorable attention, and obtained a substantial sum of money to send children and their mothers into the country in summer time. Clarence C. Nice is the director and he has large ambitions for his chorus.

Mischa Violin gave an excellent violin recital, with Joseph Adler supplying a considerate piano accompaniment. Mr. Violin's principal offering was the showy concerto in B minor of Saint-Saëns. He inclines to feats of bravura display, and he is one more of the players who fiddle fast and furiously and yet with accuracy. Time will no doubt solidify and dignify an art that promises significant developments.

COMING SEASON AT THE SCALA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—The reopening of the Scala Theater, after the costly restoration and renovation it has been undergoing, is expected to take place toward the end of December. The official program of the season has not as yet been published, though some of the items have been made known.

The first piece is to be "Falstaff," with Arturo Toscanini as director and Mariano Stabile in the title rôle. Next "Parsifal' will be staged, under the direction of Ettore Panizza, with Amedeo Bassi as tenor, Signora Wildbrunn as Kundry, the baritone Galeffi as Amfortas, and the bass De Angelis as Gurnemanz. In January comes "Rigoletto."

The first novelty will be the "trittico" of Puccini, which, though already represented in several cities, has never been performed in Milan. The principal executors of the three acts, Tabarro, Suor Angelica, and Gianni Schicchi, will be Mmes. Carena and Casazza, the tenor Marini, and the baritone Galeffi. About February 9 Mussorgski's opera "Boris Godunow" will be given, with the baritone Zaleski in the title rôle and Signora Casazza and the tenor Piccaluga in other leading parts.

Next there will be a few performances of the "Barbiere di Siviglia," with Elvira de Hidalgo, the bass De Angelis and the basso-comico Azzolini; and at the end of February "Mefistofele," with a mise en scène which will be in great part new. It is probable that "I Maestri Cantori" will be given, and a new opera, "Debora e Jaele," by Ildebrando Pizzetti. Besides those already named other noted artists have been engaged, and the chorus, which will be directed by Vittore Veneziani, is being increased to 120.

Free concerts of good music are being given in Providence, Rhode Island, Saturday forenoons, through the collaboration of a newspaper and a theater management. Artists give their services. The concerts were initiated because it was found that children and students with an eagerness for better music were unable to hear it and to see its execution. It was indicated that with little access to anything but popular music, except that which they hear in schools, children were likely not to develop musical ideals.

SOPHIE BRASLAU IN SONG RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sophie Braslau possesses one of the most powerful and naturally appealing voices now being heard. In her concert at Carnegie Hall she once more exemplified both her devotion to high ideals and her unfailing sense of values in the selections of songs as her program shows: "Didone" (cantata for one voice), Benedetto Marcello; "Zur Ruh'" and "Die Bekehrte," Hugo Wolf; "Im Herbst," "Die Verschwiegene Nachtigall", and "Weihnachten," Werner Josten; "Serenade," Grovlez; César Franck's "La Procession"; "Se un Giorno Tornasse," Respighi; "Un Organetto Suona per la Via," Sibella; "Sul Fiume," Benvenuti (for her splendid rendition of which she was encored and responded with Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes"); Rachmaninoff's "Vocalize"; four songs by Moussorgsky, "The Classicist," "Silently Floated a Spirit," "Berceuse," and "The Storm"; John Alden Carpenter's "The Lawd Is Smilin' Thro' the Do'"; Lily Strickland's "Ma Li'l Bateau"; "My Birdeen," Jeanie Prince Black (this was a first time for the song); "Fairy Land," Maximilian Pilzer; "As We Part," McNair Ilgenfritz, and numerous encores.

Josten's songs are well worth the attention of all vocalists. "Weihnachten" is a song of true lyric beauty and won an insistent call for a repetition. The "Vocalize" by Rachmaninoff was given beautifully. It is in itself a musical gem, but sung without words it calls for the efforts of a master of tone color, and Miss Braslau sang it with a wealth of shading that made one believe the dream of such ultra-modernists as Casella—a dream of opera sung without words, the voice to be but a solo instrument accompanied by the orchestra.

Of the Moussorgsky songs, sung in Russian, "The Classicist" and "Berceuse" are lovely; the latter throbs with feeling and Miss Braslau's singing of it was deeply sympathetic. It may be interesting to note that "The Classicist" was written by Moussorgsky as a satire on a pedantic musical critic. The song set forth the classicist's profession of faith, "I am plain, I am clear, I am modest"—the sworn enemy of innovations with their noise, their din, their terrible disorder. Perhaps the term employed above, "lovely," is not as happy for this song as "delicious" would be, for at the beginning the song sets forth "simple and clear" quite modestly and as commonplace as the poorer bits of Mozart. In the middle the terror that seizes the classicist when he meets the innovations of his contemporaries is also successfully depicted. Cesar Cui in his "The Russian Song" says "Amusing also is the modest ending of 'The Classicist'; an incomplete triad (without its fifth) is repeated three times."

In Carpenter's charming Negro lullaby and Lily Strickland's "Ma Li'l Bateau," Miss Braslau was as successful as she was in the more dramatic numbers. What contralto has produced such sonority, such sympathy of tone in a forced chest note as can Miss Braslau? More than that, she is still able to produce medium tones that are resonant in spite of the overstressing of her lower voice; but her high tones suffer for it. Too often they shoot up and off the resonance. However, when she can please, as she certainly does please, with those organ-like sounds, all one can do is to tell the young singers, "Remember few can do it as Sophie Braslau can."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The ten weeks' season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall came to a close on October 22, and neither the interest nor excellence showed any sign of waning. The orchestra seemed as good or better in the last week than earlier, and Sir Henry Wood goes from strength to strength. October 17, the final Wagner night, was appropriately devoted to selections from "Parsifal." On October 18, Strauss' "Heldenleben" was the main attraction. October 19 brought a fine performance of Borodin's splendid symphony in B minor No. 12, a composition which could lay good claim to being the greatest symphonic work produced by a Russian.

On October 19, also, Frank Bridge's suite "The Sea" was performed, the composer himself conducting. It is one of Bridge's best things in the orchestral line and a chance of hearing it is useful. There are four movements: 1. Seascape; 2, Seafoam; 3, Moonlight; 4, Storm, corresponding roughly to the four movements of a symphony, and throughout a firm reasonableness in the structure shows the composer is no mere impressionist, but a skilled and experienced thinker in terms of sound. Were the melodic material just a little more significant, were there ever so little more fancy and sympathy in its treatment, the music would stir the imagination strongly. As it is, one admires, one likes, but one seldom feels it.

On October 20 some new ballet music, "Koong Shee" by Dorothy Howell, was produced; on October 21 Beethoven's ninth symphony was done, omitting the choral section, and on October 22, the season closed with three notable soloists—Edna Thornton, John Coates and Harold Samuel—a miscellaneous program, and the national anthem.

Ivor James, the 'cellist, has been so greatly associated with ensemble work of the finest order in the English quartet that the public has thought of him too exclusively in this direction, and has somewhat overlooked the fact that he is also a soloist of exceptional gifts and attainments. The two recitals which he is giving this autumn should do much to correct this misconception; indeed the first of them has already made a fair beginning. It took place at Wigmore Hall on October 20, when Ivor James had as coadjutor his friend of long standing, Harold Samuel, the pianist. Thus, over and above the fact that both men are outstandingly good as ensemble players at all times and in all circumstances, they attain, when working together, a perfection of ensemble which could only come as the result of intimate sympathy between them, and of thorough knowledge of each other's ways of thinking. Thus unanimity made their performance of the Beethoven sonata in D, op. 102, No. 2, a thing quite apart from and above the usual interpretations that one hears of Beethoven's 'cello sonatas. James and Samuel conceived of the music as moving on the loftiest heights of thought, and they evoked the same belief from their hearers, especially in the slow movement. For his solo Ivor James chose Bach's suite in G major for unaccompanied 'cello. This gave one the measure of his position as a soloist. While not possessed of the seeming perfection of Casals, he has nevertheless a refinement of style, a smoothness and sweetness of tone, a distinction in phrasing, a manner of bowing, a disdain of all flashy effects and a complete absorption in the music, which stamp him as belonging to the same artistic type and creed. César Franck's sonata in A for 'cello and piano was a happy choice; though it is constantly played in the original version for violin and piano, concert-givers usually ignore the 'cello arrangement, even though it was made by the composer himself. So it was very interesting to hear it on this occasion. The first and second movements struck one as a trifle heavy in sound owing to the lower pitch, but the recitative and fantasia seemed more impressive than ever heard in the rich tones of the 'cello.

Chaliapine's short concert tour in England is over and he bade farewell to London audiences in a recital at Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon, October 17. The place was packed with people eager to hear him, and though the instrumental items contributed by Livio Mannucci, the cellist, and Rabinovitsch, the pianist (who also acted as accompanist), were excellently played and cordially liked, one felt they were there as the frame to the picture, so to speak, and the weight of enthusiasm was reserved for the picture itself—in other words for Chaliapine. He did not appear to be in quite such good form as at his Albert Hall concert, and again, as on that occasion, gave one the impression that he felt impeded by the conditions of an English concert hall. There can be little doubt that theaters and opera are the places and the art-form in which his genius finds its most congenial environment. But be that as it may, he is a lieder singer of such versatility and consummate ability that he never ceases to be interesting, even if at times he fails to convince one that such and such a song should be sung in such and such a manner—probably at variance with the composers' directions—as, for instance, when he merged Schumann in Chaliapine. With Russian songs, however, there never does seem any difference of opinion between him and the composers. Chaliapine understands them as only a Russian could and sings them as he alone can. Therefore, in his two groups of Russian songs he stood preeminent. His performance of Rubinstein's "Persian Song" was a marvel of softest tone; his singing of Malashkin's "Oh could I but express in song" an equal marvel of broad sostenuto and fortissimo, and one could name many another fine interpretation, such as that of Rachmaninoff's "When yesterday we met."

Manchester has had a week of opera on a scale which revived memories of the Beecham days. Only two operas have been given, "Carmen," and "Faust"; but regret at the limitation of choice was qualified by the fact that the week's festival was organized purely for charity and that the familiar works were supremely well presented. The committee of management had secured the cooperation of the Hallé Orchestra, the Beecham Operatic Chorus, and Miss Madge Atkinson and her company of dancers. Many of the leading singers of the old Beecham Opera, including Mignon Nevada, Desirée Ellinger, Webster Millar, and Robert Radford, took part in the performances, and the cast was further strengthened by the inclusion of Doris Woodall and Vladimir Rosing. Mr. Hamilton Harty conducted throughout the week. It was the first time he had conducted opera in Manchester, and his well known and frequently expressed dislike of opera lent to this event an added piquancy. He, however, was certainly on his mettle, and, so far from the opera suffering by his direction, the general feeling was that the success of the performances was due more to his skill and discriminating alertness than to any other single cause. Obviously Mr. Harty can conduct opera as well as anyone else if he likes, but he simply does not like; he feels that the true wealth of music lies in the symphony and its congeners, and that opera, with its intermixture of acting and singing and playing, is a less pure form of art, and one that threatens to distract the public from the main current of music. Miss Nevada revived a popular success in the time-worn part of Marguerite and put life and distinction into the singing of the jewel song and the "King of Thule" ballad. Mr. Rosing seconded her well from the dramatic point of view in the part of Faust. His singing showed more control than on the platform and more freedom from objectionable mannerisms. He had obviously difficulties with the English. Miss Ellinger and Miss Woodall were excellent in "Carmen," and were finely supported by Mr. Webster Millar and Mr. Flintoff Moore.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Alfredo Casella offered an interestingly varied program for his first piano recital in America. He included four pieces by Scarlatti, perhaps by way of showing what music once was in Italy. He played them with a crisp, clear ringing tonal daintiness that made the piano sound spinet-like. He played a sonata in D minor of Beethoven's and then after five numbers by Debussy came compositions by Revel, Albeniz, Malipiero and Casella.

The Malipiero numbers, named "Risonanze" and Casella's "Onze Pièces Enfantines" were given their first American performances. They are but mildly "ultra" and Casella's 11 children's pieces were often times melodious and at all times interesting. If the modernists would let the uninitiated along with such gentle steps there is no telling to what dissonant heights—or depths—the musical world would be inducted. It seems evident that Mr. Casella has a real talent for tuneful prettiness which will at times crop out in spite of his every effort to overlay such pleasing themes with diligently-sought-after chord formations. The program closed with César Franck's prelude, choral and fugue. In this number as in all he played Mr. Casella showed himself the intellectual musician, possessed of a well-nigh impeccable technique, a touch that brought out unfailingly pure tone, clear and cool. His interpretations were always scholarly, his enthusiasms philosophical.

George Raudenbush is at that stage of his career when it takes a peculiarly fair-minded point of view to judge him. In spite of his boyish diffidence, he plays with bursts of technical skill and a never-failing body of tone that might well class him as a prodigy if he could but be put into knickerbockers. As it is, he handles his violin in a manner that gives promise of fine things to come. He has been well schooled. His playing is more than merely musicianly, his sympathetic understanding bubbles through all he does. It is his possession of that instinctive feeling for beauty which he showed particularly at his recent recital in his playing of Bach's sonata in G minor that makes one believe in young Mr. Raudenbush. Francis Moore at piano played, as he always does, the true accompaniment, an artistic piano interlude—not a piano solo—whenever the composition called for it; a musicianly introduction which melted into perfect support to the soloist and made no attempt in the finales of taking away the soloist's rights by a crash of pianistic bravura.

William Bachaus, the German pianist, after an absence of 18 years from New York, made his reentry recently. The fantasie, opus 17, which Robert Schumann dedicated to Franz Liszt, opened the afternoon, followed by variations on a theme by Paginini in which Brahms apparently sought after and annoted every feat 10 fingers can do, and Liszt's sonata in B minor. In that, which Liszt dedicated to Schumann, one can almost hear, "I note the apparent difficulties in the number you so kindly dedicated to me. I am sending you a little thing of my own. Try it on your piano." Or it may be that Liszt wrote first and Schumann returned the compliment. Whichever way it is, either one of those numbers would content the ordinary pianist of the first rank, but Mr. Bachaus is a marvel. Truly he must be seen to be appreciated; hearing is not sufficient. His hands dash over the keys with a speed that makes his fingers one continuous blur. The most difficult feats seem play to him. His power, too, is such that sometimes beauty of tone is lost. He can play beautiful tone even when exhibiting his marvelous technique and it is to be regretted that he permits himself to go beyond what the piano can give, as well as that he speeds up every tempo apparently in the endeavor to show his peculiar gift of facility. Nothing showed this more than in his extras. Mme. Germaine Schnitzler was in a box and called for "Campanella" and Mr. Bachaus responded, playing that Liszt composition wonderfully. After that Mme. Schnitzler called for Chopin but Mr. Bachaus shook his head and played Strauss' Ständchen at a speed that would have destroyed all its beauty if he had not also shown in his playing of it an absence of poetic feeling. That number seemed proof that Mr. Bachaus cares for the piano chiefly as it lends him opportunities for pianistic legerdemain and it is to be admitted once more in that he is thrilling.

The Metropolitan opera season opened with Galli-Curci, Gigli and de Luca in "Traviata"; Saturday afternoon comes the début of Jeritza, in "Die Todte Stadt," its first presentation in America. Next Monday Mme. Farrar will appear in "Louise." On Tuesday "Aïda" will be sung in Brooklyn with Rosa Ponselle as Aïda. Next Saturday matinee "Rigoletto" is to be given with new scenery by Vitorio Rota of Milan.

Manuel Panella, the Spanish composer who came to New York with the costumes for his operetta "Il Gato Montes," has obtained John Cort as manager and the production is now in rehearsal. Marion Green, who sang the name part in "Monsieur Beaucaire" in New York and London, is to have the leading rôle.

THE HOME FORUM

Relationships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the ancient story of Œdipus, that tragic hero struggled in vain to escape the curse of a seeming family destiny, because he accepted the belief of a personal, peculiar family connection. This belief in human parentage and family is the very beginning of a kind of autocracy that is too little understood, for it is the claim of human creation and ownership. The belief of a beginning or birth is allied to the belief of death, of course, and is that which must be overcome.

When Joseph and Mary, after three days' seeking, found Jesus in the temple, and chided him for the worry he had caused them, his reply was the fearless, direct answer of truth to error: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" he said. Know ye not that my place is not necessarily where yours is, but is action in accord with God? Another time, when the multitude about him, his mother and his brethren came seeking him, he said, pointing to his disciples, "Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." That is, as he explained, the brethren are they who reflect Principle. Hence there could enter in no false claim of relationship which could separate Jesus from God's business. Before him lay the demonstration of life over death. His starting point was God, the Father-Mother, and man in God's image. How could he temporize with a false belief of human parentage? Before him lay the tomb, where, alone, he was to prove that man is never separate from God, Life. How could he give presence and reality to suggestions of loneliness, limiting sympathy, or family ties?

How clearly Jesus understood that a man has to give up his narrow human sense of mother, brother, and family, a sense of life in matter, in order to demonstrate his life in Spirit, is revealed in the unyielding charge, "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." That is, a man must turn absolutely away from the belief of power or presence apart from God. Doing this, he loves all men more. Insistently, again and again, did Jesus urge this demand of Spirit, the first step toward eternal Life. "Call no man your father upon the earth," he said, and "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me." The love of Principle cannot be obscured by human affection.

It was this test that came to Abraham. His personal, material sense of child he had to lay on the altar of mortal fatherhood. Then he saw that one can never lose anything that is real, for God, the only Father, is ever present with His son. What had the belief of a son "after the flesh" to do with that reality? Thus was Abraham born again.

So it is that Christian Science does not claim anything new when it says that one must be born again. But what Nicodemus could not understand, it makes clearer—that the new birth is a spiritual, not a material process. In a remarkable article in "Miscellaneous Writings," entitled "The New Birth," Mrs. Eddy sets this forth very comprehensively. In one paragraph on page 18 she says, "The prominent laws which forward birth in the divine order of Science, are these: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me;' 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' These commands of infinite wisdom, translated into the new tongue, their spiritual meaning, signify: Thou shalt love Spirit only, not its opposite, in every God-quality, even in substance; thou shalt recognize thyself as God's spiritual child only, and the true man and true woman, the all-harmonious 'male and female,' as of spiritual origin, God's reflection,—thus as children of one common Parent,—wherein and whereby Father, Mother, and child are the divine Principle and divine idea, even the divine 'Us'—one in good, and good in One."

The actual realization of God as All, then, means the understanding of Him as Father, Mother, sister, brother, friend. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Scientists understand that, in a religious sense, they have the same authority for the appellative mother, as for that of brother and sister." (Science and Health, p. 267.) And again, she says, "God is our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician: He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 151.) What wonder, then, that Jesus insisted that a man had to forsake his material belief of kindred!

Then these human relationships are but counterfeits of Principle and idea in their scientific relation. The apprehension of this, in measure however small, must purify and exalt all mortal ties. "The divine Principle and divine idea" are "Father, Mother, and child."

Since idea, or infinite expression, at all times reflecting Principle, Mind, manifests God's wisdom, and reflects the true judgment on every question, a man is protected from all false counsel, though it seem to come from family or friends, and from the false witness of the enemy. It may be that with the following of the truth, "There shall be five in one house divided, three against two, and two against three"; or it may be that the prodigal returns home.

As the vision of man's being and of God as the eternal, divine Father grows, the narrow sense of family must unfold to the perception of the true meaning of the brotherhood of man. The brethren are they who do the will of God, and one must love his brother as he loves Truth. In fact, he cannot love Truth, God, any more than he actually loves his brother, for Principle and idea are one.

But just as the Pharisees sought to kill Jesus because he called himself the Son of God, so the world, the belief of life in matter, hates the truth of life in Spirit, and tries to persecute the Christ-idea. But hatred, sin, mortal power have no relation to God, and cannot touch or alter man's scientific relation to his creator. Evil and its attempts are of their father, the devil, and they destroy themselves by their own lusts; but he who keeps the saying of the Master—that he proceeded forth from God—will never see death.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year.....$9.00 Six Months...$5.00
Three Months..$3.00 One Month...$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Western: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
Canadian: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Australasian: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
South African: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 679 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
Der Herold der Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science,
The Christian Science Quarterly.

In Every Landscape

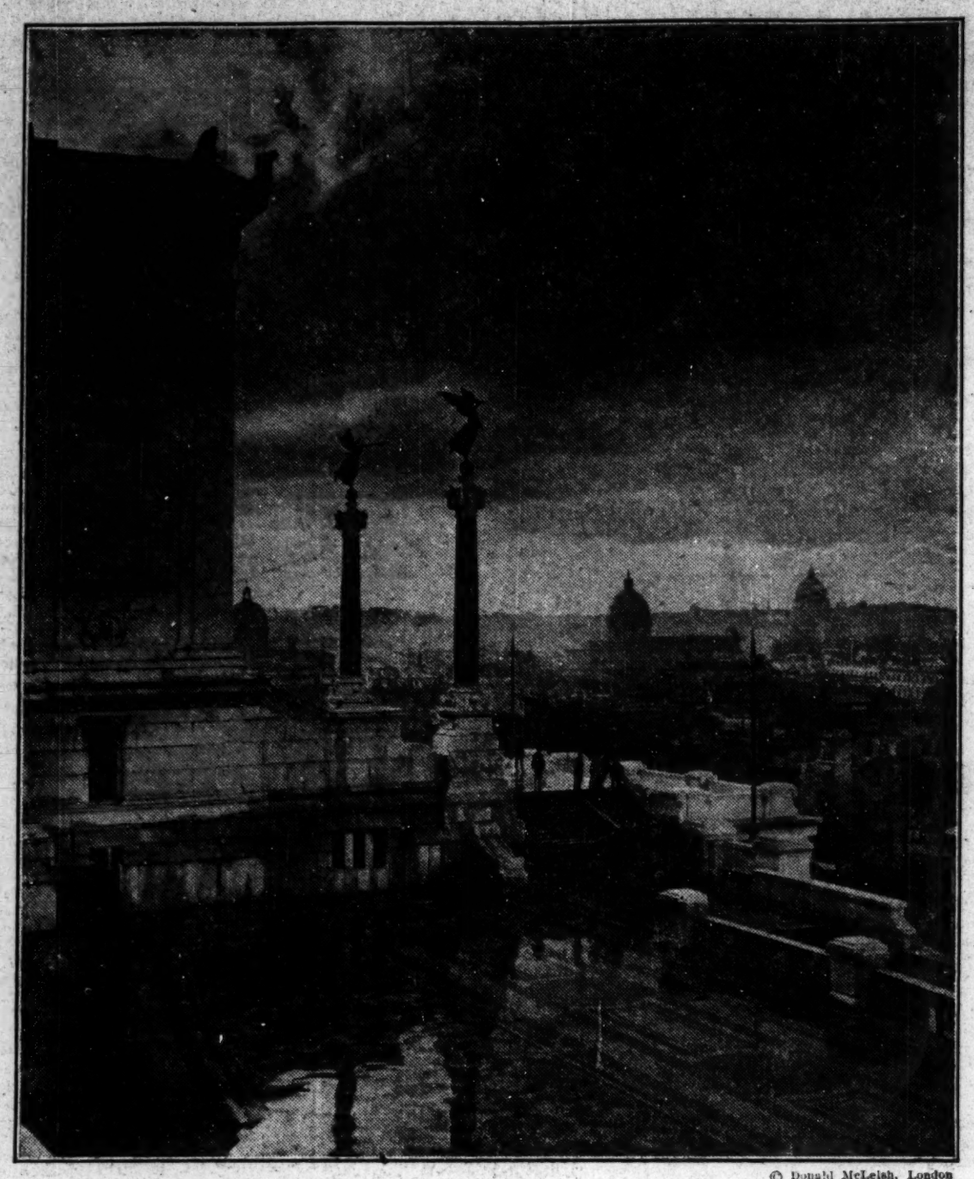
In every landscape, the point of astonishment is the meeting of the sky and the earth, and that is seen from the first hillock as well as from the top of the Alleghanies. The stars at night stoop down over the brownest, homeliest common, with all the magnificence which they shed on the Campagna, or on the marble deserts of Egypt. The uprolled clouds and the colors of morning and evening, will transfigure maples and elders. The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is great difference in the beholders. There is nothing so wonderful in any particular landscape, as the necessity of being beautiful under which every landscape lies. Nature cannot be surprised in undress. Beauty breaks in everywhere.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The City's Steeple Towers

The city's steeple towers remove away,
Each singly. . . .
A mere breath
Each soon appears, so far. Yet that which lay
The first is now scarce further or more grey
Than the last is. Now all are wholly gone.
. . . . . .
The air falls back as the wind finishes,
And the clouds stagnate. On the water's face
The current breathes along, but is not stirred.
There is no branch that thrills with any bird.
—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Washington as a Writer

"He was extremely diffident of his own powers as a writer," W. P. Trent writes of George Washington, "and, although his fame has been growing steadily for over a century, few of his admirers have ever ventured to claim for him the honors of authorship. His Farewell Address has been assigned and should stand with the latter in a class apart from all our other writers. Criticism of these two great men, certainly the technical criticism of the student of rhetoric, is almost an impertinence; yet it would be equally an impertinence for the student of history to claim them for his own behoof, since they not merely did noble deeds, but uttered and recorded noble words, that will stir mankind as long as sublime characters inspire reverent admiration."



© Donald McLeish, London

A view of Rome from the national monument to Victor Emmanuel II

in considerable part to Hamilton, and at least one editor of his letters has felt obliged to correct his orthography and to elevate his diction. His style, when at its best, possesses little grace or variety; his voluminous writings are read by few who are not historical students; he does not need the added prestige of being considered a man of letters, even if his lack of general culture does not preclude him from acquiring it;—why, then, is he made to keep company with Franklin and Jefferson?

"This question may be answered by one word,—character. Washington's character was so great and noble that whatever he wrote became great and noble also. No defects of early training, no lack of the elements of style, no shrinking from authorship, could prevent such a man from producing, whenever he wrote down what was uppermost in his mind and heart, literature marked by the most important of all qualities,—'high seriousness.' If, as we must believe, true literature, the 'literature of power,' is separated from pseudo-literature, the literature of mere knowledge, by the fact that it appeals powerfully to the emotions, then Washington's writings are in the main literature of no mean order. It is impossible to read his more important letters, or his proclamations to his soldiers, or such documents as his address to the governors of all the states on the occasion of his laying down his command, or the rough draft of his Farewell Address, without feeling emotions of the most elevated kind. It is true that these emotions are moral and intellectual rather than æsthetic in character, yet at times they are æsthetic too, for the sonorous and stately dignity of some of his pages gives a pleasure that is not unconnected with pure charm. The noble simplicity of the superb address of 1783, which follows this criticism,—a document which it would be impossible to praise too highly for its spirit and, one might almost add, for its style—will illustrate the truth of the contention here made.

"Character, then, in the highest sense of the term, is what makes Washington's writings live as literature to those who have learned to revere him after long and zealous study. It is character combined with one splendid opportunity that gives Lincoln fame as a literary man, and it is by no means certain that Washington did not have his splendid opportunity when he disbanded his troops, even if we do not go further and attribute to him the only qualities that make the Farewell Address an ever memorable document. Washington, with his character and perhaps his two great opportunities to express this character in words that move us still, is as truly a literary man as Lincoln,

The Grandeur That Was Rome

"The grandeur that was Rome": that phrase of Poe's sums up perfectly the impression which Rome, even now, makes upon the observer. . . . A city built upon seven hills, hills which have arranged themselves, naturally, with such an art of impressive composition, can have no rival among the cities of the world in its appeal to the sense of material grandeur. That the Senate should throne itself upon the Capitol, that the palaces of the Cæsars should have been on the Palatine or the Esquiline, was an almost incalculable aid to the pomp of State. . . . Everything in Rome impresses by its height, by an amplitude of adjusted proportions, which is far more than the mere equivalent of vast spaces covered as in London, invisible for its very size. The pride of looking down, the pride of having something to look up to, are alike satisfied for the Romans, by what nature and art have done for Rome.—"Cities," by Arthur Symons.

Read With a Pen in Your Hand

Franklin has definite ideas as to the way in which books should be read. In a letter to his young friend, Miss Mary Stevenson, accompanying a gift of books, he wrote: "I would advise you to read with a Pen in your Hand, and enter in a little Book short Hints of what you find that is curious, or that may be useful; for this will be the best method of imprinting such Particulars in your Memory, where they will be ready, either for practice on some future occasion, if they are matters of utility, or at least to adorn and improve your conversation, if they are rather points of curiosity. And as many of the terms of Science are such, as you cannot have met with in your common reading, and may therefore be unacquainted with, I think it would be well for you to have a good Dictionary at hand, to consult immediately when you meet with a Word you do not comprehend the precise Meaning of. This may at first seem troublesome and interrupting; but it is trouble that will daily diminish, as you will daily find less and less occasion for your Dictionary, as you become more acquaint'd with the Terms; and in the mean time you will read with more Satisfaction, because with more understanding."—"Benjamin Franklin, Printer," by John Clyde Oswald.

Be as a Tower

Be as a tower, that, firmly set,
Shakes not its top for any blast that blows. . . .
—Dante (Cary's translation).

John Keats in the Hebrides

Dunancullen.
July 23rd (1818)

My dear Tom,

Just after my last had gone to the post, in came one of the men with whom we endeavored to agree about going to Staffa: he said what a pity it was we should turn aside, and not see the curiosities. So we had a little tattle, and finally agreed that he should be our guide, a cross the Isle of Mull. We set out, crossed two ferries, one to the Isle of Kerrera, of little distance; the other from Kerrera to Mull, nine miles across. We did it in forty minutes, with a fine breeze. The road through the island, or rather track, is the most dreary you can think of; between dreary mountains, over bog, and rock, and river, with our breeches tucked up, and our stockings in hand. About eight o'clock we arrived at a shepherd's hut, into which we could scarcely get for the smoke, through a door lower than my shoulders. We found our way into a little compartment, with the rafters and turf-thatch blackened with smoke, the earth-floor full of hills and dales. We had some white bread with us, made a good supper, and slept in our clothes in some blankets; our guide snored in another little bed about an arm's length off. This morning we came about "sax" miles to breakfast, by rather a better path, and we are now in, by comparison, a mansion. Our guide is, I think, a very obliging fellow. In the way, this morning, he sang us two Gaelic songs—one made by a Mrs. Brown . . . the other a Jacobin one on Charles Stuart. For some days Brown has been inquiring out his genealogy here; he thinks his grandfather came from Long Island. He got a parcel of people round him at a cottage door last evening, chatted with one who had been a Miss Brown, and who, I think, from a likeness, must have bee.. a relation: . . .

July 26th.—Well! we had a most wretched walk of thirty-seven miles, across the Island of Mull, and then we crossed to Iona, or Icolmkill; from Icolmkill we took a boat at a bargain to take us to Staffa, and land us at the head of Loch Nakeal, whence we should only have to walk half the distance to Oban again and by a better road. All this is well passed and done, with this singular piece of luck, that there was an interruption in the bad weather just as we saw Staffa, at which it is impossible to land but in a tolerably calm sea. But I will first mention Icolmkill. I know not whether you have heard much about this island; I never did before I came nigh it. It is rich in the most interesting antiquities. Who would expect to find the ruins of a fine cathedral church in so remote an island? The beginnings of these things was in the sixth century. . . . Columba in the Gaelic is Colm, signifying "dove"; "kill" signifies "church"; and "I" is as good as island: so I-colm-kill means, the Island of St. Columba's Church. Now this St. Columba became the Dominic of the Barbarian Christians of the North, and was famed also far south, but more especially was reverenced by the Scots, the Picts, the Norwegians, and the Irish. . . .

I am puzzled how to give you an idea of Staffa. It can only be represented by a first-rate drawing. One may compare the surface of the island to a roof; this roof is supported by grand pillars of basalt, standing together as thick as honeycomb. The finest thing is Fingal's Cave. It is entirely a hollowing out of basalt pillars. Suppose, now, the giants who rebelled against Jove, had taken a whole mass of black columns and bound them together like bunches of matches, and then, with immense axes, had made a cavern in the body of these columns. Of course the roof and floor must be composed of the ends of these columns. Such is Fingal's Cave, except that the sea has done the work of excavation, and is continually dashing there. So that we walk along the sides of the cave, on the pillars which are left, as if for convenient stairs. The roof is arched somewhat Gothic-wise, and the length of some of the entire side pillars is fifty feet. About the island you might seat an army of men, each on a pillar. The length of the cave is one hundred and twenty feet, and from its extremity, the view into the sea, through the large arch at the entrance, is sublime. The color of the column is black, with a lurking gloom of purple therein. For solemnity and grandeur, it far surpasses the finest cathedrals. At the extremity of the cave there is a small perforation into another cave, at which, the waters meeting and buffeting each other, there is sometimes produced a report as if of a cannon, heard as far as Iona, which must be twelve miles. As we approached in the boat, there was such a fine swell of the sea that the pillars appeared immediately arising from the crystal. But it is impossible to describe it.—"Life and Letters of John Keats," by Lord Houghton.

Roads of the Downs

"A good road is recognized as the groundwork of civilization," Richard Jefferies assures us in "The Open Air." So long as there is a firm and artificial track under his feet the traveller may be said to be in contact with city and town, no matter how far they may be distant. A yard or two outside the railway in America the primeval forest or prairie often remains untouched, and much in the same way, though in a less striking degree at first sight, some of our own highways winding through the Down districts are bounded by undisturbed soil. Such a road wears for itself a hollow, and the bank at the top is fringed with long rough grass hanging over the crumbling chalk. Broad discs of greater knapweed with stalks like wire, and yellow toad-flax with spotted lip growing up among it. Grasping this tough grass as a handle to climb up by, the explorer finds a rising slope of sward, and having walked over the first ridge, shutting off the road behind him, is at once out of civilisation. There is no noise. Wherever there are men there is a hum, even in the harvest-field; and in the road below, though lonely, there is sometimes the sharp clatter of hoofs or the grating of wheels on flints. But here the long, long slopes, the endless ridges, the gaps between, hazy and indistinct, are absolutely without noise. In the sunny autumn day the peace of the sky overhead is reflected in the silent earth. Looking out over the steep hills, the first impression is of an immense void like the sea; but here are sounds in detail, the twitter of passing swallows, the restless buzz of bees at the thyme, the rush of the air beaten by a ringdove's wings. These only increase the sense of silent peace, for in themselves they soothe; and how minute the bee beside this hill, and the dove to the breadth of the sky! A white speck of thistledown comes upon a current too light to swing a harebell or be felt by the cheek. The furze-bushes are lined with thistledown, blown there by a breeze now still; it is glossy in the sunbeams, and the yellow hawkweeds cluster beneath. The sweet, clear air, though motionless at this height, cools the rays; but the sun seems to pause and neither to rise higher nor to decline. It is the space open to the eye which apparently arrests his movement. There is no noise, and there are no men.

"Glance along the slope, up the ridge, across to the next, endeavor to penetrate the hazy gap, but no one is visible. In reality it is not quite so vacant; there may, perhaps, be four or five men between this spot and the gap, which would be a pass if the Downs were high enough. One is not far distant; he is digging flints over the ridge, and perhaps, at this moment rubbing the earth from a corroded Roman coin which he has found in the pit. Another is thatching, for there are three detached wheat-ricks round a spit of the Down a mile away, where the plain is arable, and there, too, a plough is at work. A shepherd is asleep on his back behind the furze a mile in the other direction. The fifth is a lad trudging with a message; he is in the nut-copse, over the next hill, very happy. By walking a mile the explorer may, perhaps, sight one of these, if they have not moved by then and disappeared in another hollow. And when you have walked the mile—knowing the distance by the time occupied in traversing it—if you look back you will sigh at the hopelessness of getting over the hills. The mile is such a little way, only just along one slope and down into the narrow valley strewn with flints and small boulders. If that is a mile, it must be another up to the white chalk quarry yonder, another to the copse on the ridge; and how far is the hazy horizon where the ridges crowd on and hide each other? Like rowing at sea, you row and row and row, and seem where you started—waves in front and waves behind; so you may walk and walk and walk, and still there is the entrenchment on the summit, at the foot of which, well in sight, you were resting some hours ago."

Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Am I not I who wield this pen?
—Not as you tell the truth to men—
Nor I that read in Holy Writ?
—Not when you find the truth of it;
For these your mortal parts that seem
Are but a dream within a dream.

Who writes the truth is God's own Son,
With him that reads it made as one,
In Spirit not in matter moving,
And all perfection always loving;
Both hid with Christ, each blest to see
Man's infinite identity.

Is life then not a cryptogram?
—I am, says Spirit, that I am—
And death no riddle holds for me?
—Not as you count yourself as free.
They never die that understand
All pleasures lie at God's right hand.

Astronomy Among the Chinese

We know that the Chinese, very many centuries ago, manifested a considerable interest in astronomy; nor was there wanting with them an interest in geography. It was, however, especially in the former science they may be said to have made contributions of real value. An unreliable record, telling us of the interest exhibited by the Emperor Shun, reigning more than two thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era, notes that he made use of an armillary sphere in his study of the stars. Little is there to assure us that prior to the time of Kûblai Kaan (1216-1294) there were those who turned their attention to the construction of globes. That great Mongol Emperor's astronomer Ko-Shun-King, having demonstrated the superiority of his astronomical wisdom, was directed to institute reforms in Chinese chronology and to construct for purposes of scientific investigations such instruments as he thought to be necessary. Accordingly he removed from the old observatory "an armillary sphere dating from 1049," substituting in its place a number of large and small instruments, two of which have survived to our day—an armillary sphere and a celestial globe, which may be said to date from about the year 1274. These instruments of the astronomer Ko-Shun-King had place in an observatory which he had erected on the site of an ancient structure at the south-east corner of the Tartar city wall, being raised above the parapet. —"Terrestrial and Celestial Globes," Edward Luther Stevenson.

Order Out of Confusion

One of Washington's most valuable characteristics was the faculty of bringing order out of confusion.—Hawthorne.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00

Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.00

Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper...3.50

Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition).....4.00

Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00

Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00

Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1921

EDITORIALS

Making Idealism Practical

THE first week of the Conference to consider the limitation of armaments is closing in complete success. Anybody who has any knowledge of the sort of thunderbolts which are constantly being cast into such conferences, must be aware of this. There was a moment, for instance, in the Conference over the Balkan wars, when the German representative announced that the allotment of Northern Epirus to Greece would be regarded as a cause of war. Such thunderbolts are not heard through the Conference doors. And though it is by no means certain that the diplomatic Joves would be so fond of casting them if the doors were open, nevertheless the fact that the greatest divergence of opinion which has so far sprung up in Washington is a mild suggestion as to the method of replacement or the quantity of preserved tonnage, is an indication of the harmony surrounding the present meetings. All this is an augury for the success of the Conference, and, indeed, the Conference is already an assured success.

It must be granted that this is evidence of the power of an idea, when that idea is conceived in Principle. Mr. Balfour said, in his speech of acceptance of Mr. Harding's proposals, that the President had made idealism practical. Now idealism is not the building of castles in the air, though some people seem to imagine that that is its Alpha and its Omega. It is really the reduction of material phenomena to ideals. And thus when a man becomes conscious, as Mr. Harding became conscious, in his scheme for the limitation of armaments, of a great idea, it only requires the driving force of a realization of its grandeur to convert it from a castle in the air into a practical political proposal. This driving force came from all those to whom Mr. Harding imparted the idea, and to that extent they are all responsible for its success. But unless the leader of the country had first been convinced, it would have been impossible for the idea so to get under way as to become a great political achievement.

It is want of a true political imagination which has made so many politicians and so few statesmen. Political imagination, within certain limits, many men have. "What have you been doing, Mr. Rhodes," Queen Victoria once demanded of the great South African, "since we last met?" The answer came magnificently, "Madame, I have been adding another province to your Empire." But the story of the material empire builders is written in the same dust that has overwhelmed their empires. The greatest of all the empire builders after all was a certain Syrian carpenter, who established his empire in an idea, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." His empire was established in Mind. George Washington had the spirit of the true empire builder, when, through the snowstorms of Valley Forge, he saw the great western Republic offering freedom to the world. Abraham Lincoln had it, when he hardened his heart to disruption and to slavery. And now Mr. Harding comes forward to urge the world to lay the foundations of an empire of peace.

The President is not, of course, the first man who has preached, in these latter days, the gospel of peace. Mr. Hughes, in his inaugural address to the Conference, himself declared that "The proposal to limit armament by an agreement of the powers is not a new one," though he went on to declare that the world "had been admonished by the futility of its earlier efforts." That, however, was in the old days, the days before the great war had taught mankind the meaning of war, and when the German Emperor, the apotheosis of the warlike mind, was able to impose his will upon The Hague, and to frustrate the good intentions of his brother autocrat in St. Petersburg. Times change, because the way of the human mind in looking at things changes. The great war gave mankind a surfeit and a horror of war. The god, Mars, lies today at the foot of his wall as crumpled up as Humpty Dumpty, and it is doubtful if all the horses and all the men of all the militarists could once more seat him in security on the summit of it.

Such was the opportunity presented to Mr. Harding. But men do not always take advantage of their opportunities. The overwhelming majority see the tide go out at the ebb without having taken it at the flood. Even of those who take it at the flood very few ride it so as to achieve victory. When Mr. Harding sent out his invitation to the Conference the pessimists shook their heads, and the wise owls looked wiser than ever. Even when the advance guard of the Conference attendants took possession of Washington the fizzlers were chanting their anthem of fizzle. But there is one thing you cannot do to a true idea, and that is destroy it. You may abandon it, but it will continue until some one else wiser or more courageous takes the tide of success at the flood. Not all the pessimists, nor all the fizzlers could shake the resolution of the President or his Secretary of State. And so it came about that Mr. Balfour was found, in the second plenary session, counting himself among the fortunate of the earth in that he had been present and to that extent had had a share in the proceedings of the opening ceremony, during which he became suddenly aware that he was assisting, with all the others so assembled, "not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event."

Mr. Balfour's metaphysical perception enabled him to grasp more quickly than most people the inwardness of the occasion, and to see that there was in this occasion something which had been deficient in the meetings at The Hague. In those meetings there was ever something academic, something a trifle unreal. The men who attended them seemed always to imagine that the Kingdom of Heaven was really a very long way off. No matter how much in earnest they might be, they were not usually filled with great expectations. Their difficulties were more real to them than their ideals. Therefore it is not strange that their achievements, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, were "not exhilarating": that they showed how much easier it was to make professions than to carry those professions into effect. In the Washington meetings this somehow has been entirely reversed. There has never been a moment when the blight of unreality has descended upon the proceedings. This is, of course, because the men responsible for those proceedings are convinced of the reality of what they are doing. They do not imagine that they are building castles in the air to be inhabited by daydreams. They know, on the contrary, that they are dealing with the great question of international morality and that it will be said of their scheme, as it was said by Mr. Balfour, "It makes idealism a practical proposition."

In his opening address to the Conference Mr. Harding very finely said that his call was not the call of a man or even a nation, that it was rather the call of humanity. "Speaking as official sponsor for the invitation," to quote his own words, "I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone, it is rather the spoken word of a war-wearied world, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationship; of humanity crying for relief and craving the assurances of lasting peace."

There Mr. Harding summed up the situation perfectly. It is the world which is calling. In the past individuals may have called to the world, but the world has not answered them. How could a world flushed with militarism have answered the call of the Tzar, and sometimes when the people answered, perhaps, the academic ear did not catch the answer. The people are fortunate today in that they were ready to answer when the head of the most powerful nation in the world, in the name of his nation, called to them.

Liechtenstein

THE recent decision taken by the Council of the League of Nations not definitely to refuse admission of such miniature states as San Marino, Andorra, Monaco; and Liechtenstein to the League of Nations, but "to await the results of experience," seems to be the best that could be made in the circumstances. Liechtenstein is the only one of these states which maintained its application for admission last year, and it was refused on the ground that the country was unable to carry out all the international obligations imposed by the Covenant. Liechtenstein, however, has other views on the question. The diminutive state lying between Switzerland and Austria, with an area of some sixty-five square miles and a population of something over 10,000, has recently made a determined effort to democratize itself. Its miniature Parliament of some fifteen members is now elected by direct manhood suffrage, and the whole tendency of the country, in spite of the Austrian connections of its ruler, Prince John, is toward Switzerland. Liechtenstein, moreover, during the war adopted a course which, in the circumstances, must be accounted most courageous. Not only did she remain neutral, but she steadily refused to allow the extradition of Austrian deserters or allied prisoners escaped from Austria.

The way in which the little Principality has maintained its independence throughout the centuries is remarkable. Originally a "brief" of the Holy Roman Empire, it was sold in 1508 to the Counts of Sultz, transferred, a hundred years later, to the Counts of Hohenems, and again sold about a hundred years later still to Prince Hans Adam of Liechtenstein. In 1815, it joined the Germanic Confederation, and after the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, by a curious oversight, was left outside the general settlement and so secured its absolute independence.

Three ways have been proposed in which these small states could be admitted to the League of Nations, but, so far, none of them has met with general approval. It has been suggested that they might be represented in the League without being entitled to vote; that they might be represented by another member of the League, in the case of Liechtenstein by Switzerland; whilst a third suggestion is that they might have direct representation with power to vote on any question immediately concerning their interests. All of these proposals are open to objection, especially the second, which, it is claimed, would create a dangerous precedent. On the whole, therefore, the decision of the League Council to wait upon experience seems to be the wisest in the circumstances.

Tax-Exempt Securities

THE original theory, on the basis of which municipal bonds, state bonds, farm-loan bonds, and most federal bonds, in the United States were made free from all taxation has been lost sight of owing to the demand for these bonds by people with large incomes. It was doubtless originally intended that public improvement should be encouraged, and that small as well as large investors should be stimulated to buy these bonds issued to pay for public works. The result has been, however, not only that extravagance by municipal governments has been made easier, but that considerable sums of money have been diverted from the normal expansion of ordinary business activity. Those with large incomes on which there is a high surtax have found refuge, as has been repeatedly pointed out by those who have studied the situation, in investing in these tax-exempt securities. Mr. Otto H. Kahn, the financier, worked out a table a year or more ago to show that those with incomes of more than a million dollars a year would have to make nearly 17 per cent profit from corporate securities or from their business, in order to have as much net income as they would receive from tax-free bonds paying 4½ per cent interest. For those with incomes exceeding $20,000 a year the rate would have to be about 5½ per cent, while for those with incomes exceeding $100,000 a year the rate would have to be over 10 per cent.

In other words, the more money a man has to invest the more likely he is, under the present income tax law, to invest it in bonds of the government, either local or national. This fact may account for some of the persuasive arguments of the last few years for increased activity in the construction of public works. It also undoubtedly accounts for much of the slowness of readjustment in business since the war. At present the farmers especially are working for the removal of tax exemption of securities, because they feel that their burden of taxation is immensely increased by any such provision. People with large incomes, on the other hand, naturally desire a decrease in the federal surtax in order that much of their money may be freed for the development of private business instead of being invested in the tax-exempt securities. If the surtax were considerably reduced, they would probably make little objection to even a constitutional amendment to solve the difficulty that others find with the tax-exempt bonds.

It is curious that the various attempts so far to place the main burden of taxation on the wealthy have had so little success. In one way or another the wealthy have managed to reduce for themselves more than lawmakers had expected the amounts to be paid in taxes, even in the face of the carefully planned and stringently enforced income tax law. First, the high surtaxes led to extensive profiteering wherever profiteering was possible; then they led to investment of surplus wealth in securities that were free from taxation. In fact, the burden has by no means been equalized and adjusted properly as yet. The money and activity that were devoted to war purposes, and that are now being released for the purposes of peace, should not be turned mainly to public works, for private initiative is certainly to be encouraged. The farmers, therefore, and people with the smaller incomes, are right in feeling that tax-exempt securities are a hindrance, rather than a help to their progress, for experience has shown that the original theory was never fully justified.

Teachers as Composers

DAVIS STANLEY SMITH, dean of the Yale School of Music at New Haven, Connecticut, who lately presented his "Poem of Youth" at concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will, if things befall as they usually do, be chided by certain persons, especially by correspondents of weekly musical journals, for writing in a cold and academic manner, and for adding to the repertory a work that smells of lamp soot and of class-room chalk dust. If he is not a victim of comment of this sort, he may truly felicitate himself on a rare escape. If he is not condemned in some quarters as unfit to compose, because of his position as a university teacher, he may do more than feel inward happiness; he may congratulate his fellow countrymen that the period of provincial criticism with them is past.

But the impulse to twit him with being a professor will doubtless prove too much for reviewers generally to resist. The inspiration to mock at whatever is scholarly in his piece as mere pedantry will be borne in upon many paid listeners, with a force they cannot withstand. The insight to discover in his pages rank plagiarisms from the classic masters will flatter hired adjusters of reputations as too splendid a talent to hide. All of which would, without argument, be praiseworthy enough, if only the impulse, after half a dozen exercises of it, the inspiration after three or four, and the insight after one or two, did not rather inevitably lose for readers the character of impulse, inspiration, and insight and become sheer preconceived notion.

Now there can be no question that a composer's environment has an influence on his productions, whether it be the college lecture hall, as is the case with a number of orchestral writers in the United States, or the ship-chandler's office, as is said to be the case with one American composer in particular. There need be no disputing, either, that the period in which a musician's career runs is impressed on whatever overture, suite, or tone poem he originates. At the same time no serious critic will deny the power of almost anybody who has mastered the use of harmony, counterpoint, and instrumentation to rise above the fashions of his age and express his inmost self, regardless of place and time. A symphonist who spends the daylight hours in expounding musical theory to young men and women, and the evening hours in correcting their exercises in canon and fugue, may, when he comes to put his thoughts and feelings on ruled paper, incline to an intellectual method and a formal style; whereas one who talks prices of capstans and cables in the daytime and takes part in conferences at the Chamber of Commerce at night may employ a rough-and-ready plan, such as would avail for a job at the shop, in designing his tone picture and may brush in the colors of flute, horn, and violin with blunt and witty stroke. And yet the first man's score will necessarily have some passion in it, inasmuch as the effect of correctly organized sound is beautiful amid any circumstances; while the second man's will have some mechanical order about it, else no group of players would perform it.

To look further into the matter, if all teachers of music made cold and pedantic composers, the chilliness and dullness of concert halls would assuredly be insupportable. On the program of the pair of concerts at which Mr. Smith's "Poem of Youth" was brought out, stood the "Mazeppa" symphonic poem of Liszt; and Liszt taught music a great deal, pupils gathering about him at Weimar in the seventies like a cloud. Possibly, however, he does not count, because he refused pay for lessons. There was Chopin, who, if records of him are accurate, delighted in teaching the minutest details about piano execution, even to students of no great gifts. Tschaikowsky did not scorn to be an instructor in harmony at Moscow in his younger days. Dvorák evidently took satisfaction in the fame of professor of composition at Prague and of music school director in New York, whether he liked the labor of these posts or not. Then there is D'Indy, to mention whose name in Paris at any time during the past twenty years has been to fan the fires of educational controversy.

What appears the greatest objection of the weekly journal critics to a man of Mr. Smith's type is the university aspect of his teaching. He would not be quite so bad, perhaps, in their sight and hearing, if he were the head of a regular conservatory, or if he ran a private studio. The study of music, according to the purport of some of their discussions, experiences a depression from being conducted in proximity to literary, historical, economic, and technical branches of learning. That may be; but Bach, when cantor at the St. Thomas School at Leipzig, collaborated with teachers of other subjects besides organ and choir music. Occasionally, while superintending the training of the boys of the old institution, he may have taken a hand in a language class, as well as in a choral class. He may, indeed, have taught at some time a little Latin. And if he did so, the critics of the weeklies would not on that account call his chromatic fantasie, as made to sparkle by pianists, or his chaconne, as made to glow by violinists, cold, hard, or academic.

Editorial Notes

IT IS getting pretty well down to brass tacks when the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission declares, as he did in an address at Atlantic City before a gathering of manufacturers the other day, that the only alternative to the licensing or nationalization of the basic producing industries of the United States is systematic cooperation with the government for disseminating information as to the costs, production, and prices of the articles which they supply. In other words, freedom from government intervention can be obtained only if the producing industries will subject themselves to such inquiries as may provide a safeguard against profiteering. The Federal Trade Commission has long been maintaining some such idea as this, and it is probably right about it. The difficulty seems to come in getting the idea made practical. Recent experience seems to show that the basic producing industries are about as powerful in preventing the Federal Trade Commission from securing information about them, as the Federal Trade Commission is in securing authority to investigate.

PEOPLE of the Western world no doubt have their own ideals as to how a king should be crowned in Baghdad. Probably the main essentials would include large quantities of diamonds and rubies, flashing scimitars, costly raiment, and smoking braziers; the potentate swathed in voluminous turban and robes, wearing trousers of oriental bagginess, and slippers curling up like toboggans; perhaps a sable attendant on either hand waving a peacock feather fan. That no one of these features should be visible at Emir Feisul's coronation, as depicted in photographs recently reproduced in illustrated papers, must have brought disillusionment to many a highly-colored imagination. Indeed, the Emir is seen in an attire that bears every evidence of the hand of a European military tailor, and his throne, dais, and entourage are likewise rigidly plain. Despite the testimony of the camera, however, many Western people will no doubt go blithely on with the diamonds and rubies, assisted by theatrical producers and their sumptuous scenes of oriental splendor, with local color "correct in every detail."

COLONEL E. M. HOUSE is sure that the Washington Conference is a striking example of the advantages of open diplomacy. Under the old order, he says, the American program would have been laid down in secret sessions, might not have been known generally until after the Conference had ended, and even then probably would have been told "in whispers and unauthoritatively." Thus the driving force of public opinion would have been lacking, and the result would very likely have been general disappointment. No wonder, therefore, Colonel House is pleased with the good beginning made at Washington. And by the way, his comment, perhaps unintentionally, points to a curious effect of benefit that has been derived from the Versailles experience. Where that conference failed, the Washington Conference bids fair to succeed, yet who can say to what an extent the success of the one may not be built on the very failure of the other?

THE war profiteers who succeeded in escaping prosecution for their alleged offenses against the United States Government for three years had just drawn their first breath of relief when the Senate voted to extend from three years to six years the period during which these actions may be begun. Perhaps, however, they are not greatly disturbed. To the layman, the outsider who does not understand such things, it may seem as easy to gain immunity for six years as for three. The incomprehensible thing about the whole affair is how the alleged offenders have succeeded in escaping punishment if their offenses are half as black as they have been painted. They are said to have been willing contributors to the campaign fund of the successful party in 1920, and perhaps the peril they see in the new complication is the possibility that they will not be immune from a similar assessment in the campaign of 1924.

THE placing of the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square one hundred and forty-five feet above the ground was meant to symbolize his own wide outlook across the small things to the breadth and wideness of the sea. Londoners like to think that "somewhere over there" is the sea. They have some such idea as Americans have of the Washington column in their capital, which catches the sunlight when it is dusky twilight below. Plenty of people see both the Nelson statue and the Washington column without thinking of such things, and no blame to them; it is no more surprising than the reply of the visitor who, when shown the brass plate on H. M. S. Victory and told that "this was where Nelson fell," replied briskly, "Well, I nearly fell there myself."

ONE of the first consignments to arrive in the Thames from Poland, under the barter arrangements, consisted of 2500 live geese, with the London market as their eventual destination. All the way from Danzig came these stately birds, one example of the way in which the aftermath of war is being cleared up. Englishmen who find fault with the men at the helm are often referred by their rulers to what was done at the close of the Napoleonic campaign, but no one would have thought of sending geese from Danzig to London then. In those faraway days the holiday birds often traveled by stage-coach from the English countryside, and their transit proved so profitable that passengers were often refused accommodation.

SENATOR NEWBERRY has maintained that he did not give a cent to get himself elected to the United States Senate. But in dealing with the charges against him he seems to have forgotten the adage, that silence gives assent.